# RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. BIBLE CLASSES IN COLLEGE.

The increasing interest which is manifested the instruction of children and youth in the by Scriptures, cannot fail to be highly gratifyoly Scriptures, cannot fail to be nighty grafifying to all, who rely with implicit confidence on the law of the word of God, and as furnishing the law sure guide to fallen man.

Long experience has sufficiently demonstrated

something is necessary, besides merely pla-a Bible within the reach of a youth. Unless be instructed, and have his attention directed

be be instructed, and have his attention directed to essential points, though he may peruse a portion of its sacred pages every day, he will at last he lamentably ignorant of the doctrines it contains, and the duties it enjoins.

But the recent formation of Bible Classes in so many of our parishes, furnishes good ground for the anticipation of better things. It clearly evinces that the Christian public is waking to the importance of accompanying a perusal of God's rtance of accompanying a perusal of God's ord with doctrinal and practical instruction.

Regarding the subject in this light myself, it is rith peculiar pleasure that I understand classes ch a character have been recently formed in mherst College, and it is a subject which claims e attention of all our colleges. If we consider e good which would result, only in relation to the good which would result, only in relation to the individuals themselves, it must be highly gratifying to see such large collections of youth investigating those great principles which are so nearly allied to their temporal and eternal welfare. But the calculation should not stop here. on them are fixed the hopes of the church and state. They are destined to exert a powerful in-fluence in forming character. How doubly im-portant then, that they be well instructed in those ules of conduct, which only can secure the hap-iness and prosperity of individuals and commu-

I am far from wishing to have our colleges converted into schools of theology; nor is there any need, in forming Bible Classes, of disconcerting, need, in forming brote classes, of unconcerning, in the least, the present arrangement. Let the several classes meet with an officer of college once a week; and that there may be no interruption in the customary recitations, perhaps a suitable in the customary recitations, perhaps a suitable time would be some convenient hour upon the Sabbath. Let the instruction be such as is adapted to students of a college. The interval be-seen the recitations would furnish ample time investigate any portion of Scripture, which night be selected for consideration. And judging from the instance which has been mentioned, I am fully persuaded that no compulsory measures would be requisite to collect together a

large proportion of the students.

The good which would result from a weekly examination of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, with an able instructer, during a College course, would far more than compensate for any little in-convenience which might be experienced. And I have no hesitation in saying that all colleges, after making the experiment, would concur with

### For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. FASHION.

Between gross immorality, and a pure and up-right Christian walk and conversation, there are numerous customs and habits in the world, which are a great source of trial to the humble and pious. To many of these, will more particularly apply the command, abstain from all appearance of evil. Among these, are absurd and extravagant fashons in dress, with many of the amusements and accomplishments of the gay and polite world. Un-der the article of dress, may be reckoned, all those ashions which keep the body in a state of con-straint, or expose it to the inclemency of the seaons, or offend against delicacy, or are burdensome on account of their expense. Jewels, ear-rings, and all other things which have no real use, but are employed for the gratification of vanity, belong to this class. The principal amusements are, cards and other games of chance, lotteries, horse-racing, balls and dancing assemblies, and theatrical representations. To these, many would add, the custom of spending hours after dinner over wine, the drinking of toasts, and the habitual use of brandy and tobacco. Most of these things are generally acknowledged by the serious, to be evils; and when carried to the extreme, very great evils, and such as are in-compatible with the meek and holy life of a compatible with the meek and holy life of a Christian. But where is the remedy? Who can work a reform? Can an amiable woman be singular, and refuse to dress like the rest of her friends and companions? Can a parent keep his children from a dancing assembly, which is attended by all the most promising youth of the town? Questions of this kind are endyouth of the town? Questions of this kind are end-less. I believe, the point has been thoroughly set-tled, that church discipline is generally worse than useless, upon most of these points; and even in-veighing against them from the pulpit, is very apt to excite a spirit which, in the end, does more barm than good. What is the reason of this, and where does the difficulty lie? Upon a request's reflection. I apprehend, much of the moment's reflection, I apprehend, much of the perplexity will be found to arise from the very perplexity will be found to arise that a concerns atture of the case. The question only concerns things of rather doubtful propriety and not flagrant breaches of morality. With many if flagrant breaches of morality. With many if not most of the subjects, it is their liability to abuse, and the almost absolute certainty of their abuse, which constitutes the danger and the evil.

And though it might be possible, that most of them could be indulged with innocence, in a moderate degree, yet their general tendency to injure the body and soul is such, that a tender conscience will touch not, taste not, handle not.

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Having thought much upon the subject, following is the outline of my speculations. Man-ners, customs, and habits, can rarely be changed hy positive laws, much less by penal laws.\* They can be radically reformed only by other They can be radically reformed only by other manners, other habits, and other customs. Then comes the question, how shall these other institutions be effected, and by whom shall they be introduced? I answer, like every other reform in as free a country as ours; let them arise from the people themselves—in the present instance, from the members of our churches, and serious per-sons of every description. This can be effected in the same way, that almost every great work, at the present day, is performed in the Christian nunity, by individuals forming associations, for the express purpose. As the female members of our churches have ever been among the most forward in works of benevolence and charity, I would propose, it should begin with them. Let

• Moral societies rarely do any good by appealing to the laws of the land, unless magistrates solicit their assist-tace, in the first place.

them form societies, in all our large towns, for the regulation of fushion and taste upon Christian principles. Something, though very trifling, of this kind is already done, in those associations which meet for charitable purposes, by their al-lowing their refreshments and entertainment not to exceed a given expense, and their exclusion of particular luxuries. The disuse of ardent spirit, and the limiting the quantity of wine upon some public occasions, of late, is of the same

Societies of the kind recommended, in order to produce a permanent good effect, must be conducted upon Christian principles, and upon the true spirit of Christian liberty. The association must be perfectly voluntary, and however strictly the members may bind themselves, they must still preserve their charity to the members of their churches, who do not see fit to send them. The body of professors is so large, that it societies of this kind were only once properly started, and judiciously regulated, they might soon become so numerous, as to embrace a large proportion of the Christian public. They might easily give a tone to the general sentiment concerning the objects of their institution; and instead of being singular, because they deviated from the fashions and amusements of the world, the public at large would have many of their opinions and practices corrected insensibly by Societies of the kind recommended, in order to opinions and practices corrected insensibly by

them.

I have thought it my duty, to make these remarks and suggestions, to the Christian community. In this age of charity, benevolence, and improvement, I have long wondered, that there have not been instituted societies for correcting such evils, as are not easily remediable, in the common course of ecclesiastical discipline. Should this essay appear to attract that attention, which I humbly conceive, its subjects merit, I shall probably further develope my plan, in some future communications. This is intended as only a preface. Happy shall I be, if it calls other and abler pens into the discussion.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. RUSSIA .- [Continued.]

In somewhat more than a year after Linde's ar-rival at Odessa, a part of his beloved German brethren from Bayaria followed him, and more were expected. He therefore left Odessa in the month of June, 1822, and went into Moldavia where he had selected a tract of land answerable to his wishes. Here he settled with his flock. and built a very fine village of about one hundred tures, they had to struggle with every kind of temporal hardships. The summer of 1822 was uncommonly hot, and they had not beer able to provide for themselves when a severe winter broke in upon them. This winter of 1822-3 was so cold, that thousands of cattle froze to death even in these southern provinces of Russia. These poor Christians at Sarata, as they called their village, lost their little all of carthly possessiens. Having no money substever, want of food compelled them to kill their cattle, and the intense cold to burn their farming tools, that they might warm their limbs. Many were called to rest from their trials by diseases originating in the want of proper food, and the extraordinary frosts against which nothing could sufficiently protect them. The faithful children of God, protect them. The faithful children of God, however, found his promises true and precious in the midst of their tribulations and indulged neither murmur nor despair, but received all their sufferings as coming from the hand of a just and benevolent God. "We are exposed to every kind of hardships" so Linde says in a letter to our informant, " in the wilderness which we are cultivating; we are poor, very poor as to the body, but the Lord blesses our souls with spiritual good, & he will carry us safely through water and fire." Some money being sent by the brethren in St. Petersburgh for their relief, which was intrusted to our informant to be brought out to them at Sarata, he says that there was neither hay nor straw, ox nor plough to be found in the place. Every thing was consumed—and as to the proises of the Emperor, he was either unwilling or unable to fulfil them, for he was well aware of their situation.

Sarata is surrounded by twelve other German villages (in Moldavia.) The inhabitants had many years been noted for their immorality.—
Drunkenness, swearing, idleness and even theft were not uncommon among them. Their souls had become a moral waste by long neglect, as they had only two Protestant ministers, one of whom was to all intents and purposes a man yold whom was to all intents and purposes a man void of understanding and without the fear of God. -They were sunk into a state of moral degredation, which was indeed miserable beyond description. But not long had Linde commenced preaching, when they collected regularly at Sarata to attend public worship. Many regarded 24 miles as not too great a distance to come that they might hear at least once a fortnight, the sweet sound of the Gospel trumpet. At Whit-sunday ("Pentecost,") 1823, our informant spent a few days at Sarata, and witnessed scenes which never can be forgotten. The place was crowded with visitors from the neighboring villages. With the first stroke of the bell all flocked to the chapel, and each one seemed emulous of being the Countless tears of repentance, of love and of gratitude flowed from every eye. The people seemed to be as happy, as if all the treasures of the world had been given them; and most assu-redly they were vastly happier in spirit, though as to the body they scarcely had wherewithal to clothe themselves. Linds distributed as many Bibles, New Testaments, and Tracts among them as he could; and the preached and written word of God proved efficacious in an eminent degree, not only in the reformation of morals which took place generally, but also, it is confidently hoped, e genuine conversion of multitudes from sin unto holiness, and from the power of Satan unto It was beyond description delightful to see Protestants and Roman Catholics unite in Christian love, and sit down together as breth-ren of one family at the table of their common ord and Saviour, where Linde presented them the emblems of his dying love

It was not the design of God, however, that these haleyon days should long continue. On the 29th Dec. 1823, Linde received order from the Emperor immediately to quit his dominions. An officer was appointed to convey him and his family over the frontier, and four hundred dollars allowed for his journey. Linde went straight-way to Berlin in Prussia, where he was cordial-ly received by Christian friends. He preached among them a few weeks, and publicly attached himself to the Protestant church. He shortly had a call to become second pastor in Ebberfield

in the Dutchy of Berg, and about twenty miles from Dusseldorf on the Rhine; which call he accepted, and has also taken the superintendence of a small Missionary Institution which the friends of the God of missions have founded in that place. Gossner, his successor in the ministry at the Catholic church in St. Petersburg, was banished in a similar manner very soon after Linde's departure from Russia. This accomplished writer and energetic preacher is now residing at Leipzig in Saxony; he writes there two sermons every week, which are sent to St. Petersburg, and read in the private meetings of his now bereaved and mourning people. These sermons, though read by another, are yet always acceptable, and even often attended with a blessing through the power of the Holy Spirit. So that the work of grace, it is humbly believed, has not wholly subsided in that great and luxurious city.

that great and luxurious city.

The brethren at Sarata received, after Linde's removal, repeated assurance from government, that they should be left unmoiested in the free exercise of their religious faith. As a considerable part of them, however, still nominally be-longed to the Roman Catholic party, having nev-er publicly connected themselves with the Pro-testant church, the Catholic Bishop of Kaminitz, in Poland, sent a menk to preserve them from a-postacy, and confirm their allegiance to the Pope. But as no body would give ear to his exhortations, he was obliged to return again after a few days. Thus did matters stand at Sarata about the end of last January. Letters since received from Odessa, by our friend who gives us this information, contains later intelligence, from which we beg leave to extract the ollowing: "The brethren in Sarata have been visited by another monk of Kominity, who does not seen william to the contains th of Kaminitz, who does not seem willing to return as soon as the forner cid. He has estab-lished himself in one of their houses, and erected an altar before which le celebrates the mass ev-ery day; but, praised ie God, there is nobody that would join him; no one would now be a Ro-man Catholic. He could not even find a boy, who would be persuaded to ring the bell during the mass. The Biship has written a letter to the people, in which le declares that Linde is a deceiver, because he has administered the Lord's supper with bread and wine, and violated his oath as a Catholic priest by having married and turned Protestant. But nobody cares about the let-ter. They now expect a Protestant clergyman

In many other parts of South Russia, the work of God is carried on by several evangelical missionaries, who have gore forth from the Missionary Institution at Base in Switzerland. The Superintendent of South Russia, Mr. Bottiger, who resides at Odessa, is also a very active servant in the cause of God, and does a great deal

speedily to come, who is said to be a pious and

of good.

And now we may isk, where are the fruits of these revivals? What is the result of these members are but very imperfectly these revivals? What is the result of these memorable events, which are but very imperfectly related in this short account? When we look within ourselves, we certainly have no reason to boast, for we had no share a bringing them to pass, & have not even beheld seem with one bodily eyes. But though they beprened in a far distant land, and though we have not seen them yet believing we rejoice; when we look at the mighty work of Divine grace which is going forward in the earth, we explit and gliry in the name of our the carth, we exult and gliry in the name of our God, for the Lord of Hoss is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge; - and we know that all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet; for we are assured that we live comparatively in a day of small things; and that these who are to follow Jesus in the way, after we are dead, shall see still greater things than these .dead, shall see still greater things than these.—
Even if we look only at the reformation of morals
which the preaching of the gospel has effected
in these regions, we have abundant cause of gratitude. Many drunkards, swearers, and other
openly vicious men, have forsaken their former
ways. Before these revivals, drinking, dancing,
and riot marked the public feasts, such as Easter,
Whitspundar. Christmas, and narticularly days and riot marked the public feasts, such as Easter, Whitsunday, Christmas, and particularly days of thanksgiving; but at soon as religion became a matter of importance and serious inquiry among the people, these evils generally subsided, and decreased in exact proportion to the advances which the power of the true gospel exerted on their minds and hearts. In the year 1825 none of these boisterous and sinful pleasures were indulged by the Germans around Odessa, during their boly days; but these were spent by Christeles. their holy days; but these were spent by Christians in attending public worship and in prayer and praise at home, while the more indiffer-ent passed the time in at least a serious and be-

coming manner From our Christian brother's remarks with regard to the character of the late Emperor, we are inclined in charity to attribute the severe measures against Christian efforts which characterized the closing scenes of his reign, more to the invidious plans of his ministers, than the actual enmity of his own heart. And, praised be God, we can point out some European sovereigns of the present as well as the past day, who seem to delight in his ways. From these encouraging facts, Christians here and every where must de rive increased fervor, in beseeching the Lord to favor his church still more, that her glory may speedily be shed over all the kingdoms of Europe. and kings come to the brightness of her rising, and that Jehovah may overturn, and overturn, and overturn, until he come whose right alone it is to sanctify and redeem the nations, and reign

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

REVIVAL AT LYNDEBOROUGH, N. H. My ordination took place the last of October, My ordination took place the last of October, 1811. In the first year of my ministry there were added to the church, 53 persons; in 1813, 15; 1814, 5; 1815, 5; 1816, 19; 1817, 24; 1818, 24; 1819.5; 1820, 2; 1821, 5; 1822, 11; 1825, 11; 1824, 2; 1825, 0. From this brief statement it will be seen, that the Lord has been pleased to favour us with partial seasons of revival, in years which are past by. But there has been no season in which he has manifested the exceeding riches of his grace, as in the present year. There has his grace, as in the present year. There has no season, since my connection with this people, in which there seemed such a death-like stupidity, and inattention to the means of grace, as in the summer and fall of 1825, and following winter. Iniquity abounded, and the love of many literally waxed cold .- in the North part of the town the ministers in the adjacent societies had town the ministers in the adjacent societies had associated, for ten or twelve years past, in maintaining semi-monthly lectures, accommodating some in their different parishes. But in this season of stupidity, so few attended that there were serious thoughts of suspending them. A Sunday evening prayer meeting, which had been maintained for a number of years, in that part of the

town, by a few of the brethren of the church, had | become very formal, and seemed ineffectual in producing any benefit.—The intermission prayer meeting in this season, especially the past winter, had diminished in numbers, till, in repeated in-stances, there were only two or three. Public worship on the Sabbath was very thinly attended, and preparatory lectures seemed to be forgotten and preparatory lectures seemed to be forgotten by many, even of the professors of religion.—In this state of things, the few, who loved the cause of Christ and the souls of men, felt an unusual degree of despondency. The help of man failed; and some began to calculate, how long it might probably be, before the Sabbath, and the house of God, and all other means of grace would be wholly disregarded in this place. But there were some who still hoped for better things, and determined to make the present state of irrelig-ion and the alarming prospect before us, a subject determined to make the present state of income ion and the alarming prospect before us, a subject of conversation and special prayer. In the past winter, social visits, which before had been scenes of worldly conversation and vanity, were, in a number of instances, turned into meetings for religious conversation, and closed with prayer. igious conversation, and closed with prayer. Christians, at this time however, prayed, it would seem, not so much because they expected the Lord would soon appear for their help, as because they knew their need of such a blessing. This was continued for some weeks before any person was known to be under conviction of sin, or more than ordinary concern for his salvation. Conference meetings had been suspended for a considerable time, and the few who sighed in view of the wide spread desolation, seemed almost ready

the wide spread desolation, seemed almost ready to give up all for lost.

But the time of deliverance, though unseen by us, drew near. Upon a Sabbath in the last of February, one person came to the Pastor and requested that a conference might be appointed in the north part of the town, observing that one of his sons appeared to be appreciated with a sense of his sons appeared to be appreciated with a sense. of his sons appeared to be oppressed with a sense of his sons appeared to be oppressed with a sense of his sins. This young gentleman had recently returned from visiting his friends in Vermont, where under the preaching of a Missionary, an arrow of conviction was fastened upon his heart. This conference was unusually solemn. Another was attended in the same place the next week. was attended in the same place the next week, attended with manifestly still deeper feeling. A church conference about this time was called, and an address to the church listened to with unusual selemnity. The conferences in the North part of the town, were attended manifestly, by the presence and power of the Spirit of God. The numbers attending, and their solemnity and feeling increased, I think I may say, at each succeeding meeting, for at least 8 or 10 weeks. New instances of conviction of sin, and of hopeful conversion soon became frequent. In other parts of the town, conferences were attended parts of the town, conferences were attended with more than ordinary feeling, and some cases of deep impression appeared; but no general excitement, until the last of April. A few individuals, before this, had obtained a hope; but now the work of divine power and grace was very conspicuous in the middle and western part of the town. There were very few families in which there was not seen who reconstitutes. which there was not some, who seemed either deeply impressed, or rejoicing in hope of salvawhere the Lord had never before in a very ellaspicuous manner displayed the power of his grace, there was only here and there an individual, a-mong the impenitent, who did not for a time, manifest a very deep sense of his awful condi-tion out of the ark of safety. And I think that for two months, from the last of April, there were more hopeful conversions than there were days.

The Spirit of the Lord seemed to come down ike a mighty wind, prostrating all before it .-Every opposing spirit seemed for a time, to give place to the manifest power of the Spirit of Jehovah. Such a season had never been witnessend in this place from its first settlement to the present time. The work has been glorious and powerful, over much the largest part of the town; yet there are some sections where but very few cases of hopeful conversion have occurred. Others seemed for a time under conviction; but ap-pear to have succeeded in wearing off their feel-ings. There are even yet hopeful appearances. Some among the impenitent appear solemn; meetings are generally well attended; and Christians still, in some good degree, appear to feel their dependence, & manifest their trust in God.

The subjects of this work are between the ages of about ten and sixty. None older than about sixty have been known to submit themselves to

Those parts of the town where people have uni-formly attended religious worship, have been the parts most signally blessed; while those sections which have most neglected it, have been gener-

The whole number of hopeful subjects, taking in some who before entertained a languishing hope, is about 130, of whom 107 have publicly professed Christ before men; and it is thought they generally give very encouraging evidence of a real change of heart. In this town there are less than twelve hundred souls; and more than three hundred professors of religion in this church, besides a few connected with Baptist churches in

adjoining towns.

Some features of this work render it peculiarly animating and comforting to the friends of Zion. Particularly, that the Lord has been pleased to bring into his visible kingdom, in this scason, the most respectable and influential characters, both male and female, who were not before professors of religion. And some too whose influence had before been openly hostile to the cause of godliness. Also in the number of heads of families. Husbands and wives, in a number of instances, have had their attention arrested, about the same time, and also set at liberty with in a few days, and sometimes within a few hours of each other. Fifteen cases are reckoned, where both the husband and wife have become the hopeful subjects of the renewing grace of God. In a number of other cases, one has been taken and the other left; and in others, where one was hopefully pious before, the other has become so now. And in some cases all the adults in a family have hopefully experienced religion. In the choir of singers, the difference between the present and the past is greater, than in any other part of the congregation. Formerly, the visible levity & vanity of many often pained the hearts of the pi-ous. But now, all the females, who ordinarily

versalism, and deism itself has been renounced, and its advocates brought into the liberty of the children of God.

children of God.

There are some cases of peculiar interest. Of the number which might be mentioned I will state only two. One is that of a public character, a gentleman respected in his profession, but formerly hostile to the doctrines of grace. He had seen the progress of the revival for some time, and came to the cold conclusion, not to oppose it, but let it pass on, not apprehending that he was in any danger of falling under its influence. Soon, however, his wife became deeply impressed; but endeavoured to keep her feelings to hesself, and supposed she had. But, it appears he had discovered it, to his no small uneasiness. He said nothing, for several days, however, hoping it might subside. But, returning home, one Saturday evening, he found her sitting, with some of their friends from abroad, dishome, one Saturday evening, he found her sit-ting, with some of their friends from abroad, dis-consolate and bathed in tears. Suspecting the cause, and thinking that some pious persons had been conversing with her, he remained silent a short time, his breast burdened with thoughts too horrible for utterance, and too intolerable to be re-tained. At length he declared that he would not have things so in his house. This moniforth have things so in his house. This manifestly aimed at the partner of his bosom, who had been accustomed to hear only the expression of kind-ness from his lips was insupportable to her.— He soon asked her what they had been saying to her, she told him and her she told him. her; she told him; and he replied in passionate and profane language. These expressions almost overwhelmed her, and for a time she seemed nearly ready to sacrifice her soul, rather than the affections of her husband. He retired in such a state of anger towards Christians, that he could not rest; and rose in the morning in the same state of mind. But, before the close of that day. state of minu. But, perore the close of that day, he no longer wished to be revenged upon the friends of Jesus; but to find a way to escape the displeasure of an offended God. Before the close of the evening conference, the perturbation close of the evening conference, the perturbation of his soul was plainly visible, but none knew the cause. On the morning of the third day, he expressed to the Pastor, a deep sense of his sinful and lost condition. This was the first intimation I had, that he felt any burden of sin; and I had no knowledge of what had transpired on Saturday night. He now felt deeply that he ceuld not help "having things so in his house," and even in his own breast. The burden of his soul was, at times, almost intolerable. To use his own expressive language to a Christian friend. "I am his own breast. The burden of his soul was, at times, almost intolerable. To use his own expressive language to a Christian friend, "I am so full of Tom Poine, Voltaire and Volnsy that it seems as impossible to getrid of them as to tear out the bowels of a mountain." He said, he seemed to see the flaming sword of divine vengeance, tremble over his head; and felt that it would be instrument to fell mon him. And as he after just, were it to fall upon him. And as he after-wards expressed himself, He desired to bless God that the depth of his depravity was not discovered at once, for it would have been insup-portable. In this state of mind he continued for several days. But at length, God was pleased to discover to his trembling soul, the sufficiency of the atonement of Christ, and to enable him to east himself upon the mercy of God in Jesus. Such a change is visible in his whole conduct and conversation, that even skepticism itself is staggered.

The other case is of a little boy about ten years and a half old. In the early part of the revival and a half old. In the early part of the revival he was taken sick of a disease, which in a week his physicians pronounced incurable. He was the youngest child of pious parents, and a child of many prayers; lovely and pleasant, but destitute of renewing grace. His parents now felt it their duty to let him know his situation; and the Lord followed their prayers, and pious endeavours for the good of his soul, with a blessing; he was pleased to do more abundantly than they had asked, or even thought. asked, or even thought.

His father told him his danger and asked him,

if he was willing to die? His answer was, if I was prepared, I should be willing. I thought so before I was sick, and added, Oh! if I could hear a voice say to my soul, Thy sins are forgiven thee, how it would rejoice my heart. He then requested his father and others to pray for him; that his sins might all he paraloged, and that he may have sins might all be pardoned, and that he may have an interest in Christ. He also asked his father to send forme. When I went, I asked him, what did you want of me? I want to have you pray for me. What shall I pray for? Pray for my soul. He likewise requested to be remembered in my wavers, the next day if then being Saturday. In this work, God has been pleased very manifestly, to honour his own institutions. Though some have been arrested and brought in, who were the open despisers of his word, his people, and his Sabbaths; and who seemed the farthest from righteousness; yet almost all had been accustomed to attend on the outward means of green. was pleased to put a new song into his mouth. He exclaimed, "Oh, that lovely Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world!" His sister asked him, (being alone with him,) if he was in as much pain as usual? He said, "My pain is great but it is nothing to what Jesus bore for me." She said, "Barron, we all love you, are you willing to go and leave us all?" He said, "Yes, I know you all love me, but I hope Jesus Christ loves me better. I want you to be a Christian too. Do pray that you may have an interest in Christ." He then expressed a desire to talk with his brother and sister, who were not in the room. The two sisters and the brother mentiontioned here, were the only persons in this family who were not hopefully pious before, and these since have professed religion. After this he left messages for his schoolmates. The family came into the room. He expressed his love to them all, and said, "I know that you all love me, but there is more love in heaven." He then exhorted his youngest sister about 14 years old, and prayed earnestly for her. He repeated a number of times, "O, don't forget my words, don't forget my words." He solemnly warned and entreated his brother Benjamin; and putting his withered arms around his neck, kissed him, and prayed for him, earnestly entreating God to have mercy on his brother, that he would bring him to see his sins that he might pray, and repent of his sins and believe on Jesus. After closing his pray er, he said, still clasping his arms around his neck "Oh, my dear brother, remember what I say, and do not forget my words." All this time he seemed to lorget his pains, which were very severe He proceeded to talk of the love of God for sinpers, and the blessedness of saints in heaven. When his strength was almost spent, he prayed again for all in the house, and neighbourhood and

On Wednesday, about noon, the family being ous. But now, all the females, who ordinarily occupy the sents, have become hopefully the subjects of grace; and many of the males are of the same character. In a number of justances United the victory." He was such asked by one of his

town. His pain then increased and he said no

more, excepting answering a few questions, till

brother if there seemed to him to be any sting in death? He exclaims Ohno, no, Jesus Christ takes away the sting of death. He then said he hoped he should meet his parents, brothers and sisters in heaven, there was no sin there. His friends stood weepen, there was no sin there. His friends stood weeting around his bed, and one of his brothers sa ing around his bed, and one of his blooms to him, "Barron you appear so happy I don't know but it would be wicked for us to mourn for you." He answered, "I do not want you to mourn for me, but mourn for yourselves and for your sins. He then called his father, and said, Pa, your sins. He then called his lather, and salu, I'a, you have been a good Pa to me, you have given me good instructions, have sheays provided for me, and I thank you for it. I hope God will bless you, I hope I shall meat you and all my friends in heaven. He then said, how I long to be with Jesus, he stands with out-stretched arms to receive me.

He remained in this happy frame, warning most all who came in to see him; but was deprived of his reason at times about a fortnight before his death. He often spoke of dying with much composure, and would often sing,

" Jesus with all thy saints above
My tongue would bear her part,
Would sound aloud thy saving love,
And sing thy bleeding heart."

'A very considerable number of the converts have dated their first religious impressions, or the deepening of them, from hearing the exhortations and prayers of this little boy, or from hearing others relate them. The whole number the judgment day will tell; & it is confidently believed that the number will not be small. I close this narrative by remarking, that though this revival seems in a great measure to have subsided, yet there seems more than ordinary feeling, and some yet inquire what they must do to be saved. And we do earnestly solicit the prayers of all who love Zion, that the Lord would still continued to the savenum of tinue to carry on his work among us.

Lyndeboro' Dec. 14, 1826. NATH'L MERRILL.

From the Missionaries at Malacca, April 1, 1826, to the Secretary of the London Religious Tract Society. Some months ago, we had the pleasure of send

some months ago, we had the pleasure of sending you some of our printed Reports, from which you will be able to form some idea of what we have been attempting of late, towards promoting the objects of your Society.

Within the last eighteen months there have been many instances of Chinese miners, and others, coming a considerable distance from the interior, and begging to be supplied with copies of our Tracts; and every week we have similar of our Tracts; and every week we have similar applications from the Chinese in Malacca and its cinity. Indeed, we may venture to say, that Fracts are thus applied for, now, in one week, than were asked for in the course of twelve months, four years ago. This circum-stance is encouraging, as far as it evinces a desire among this singular people to acquire some knowledge of the principles of our holy religion. That all the Tracts which are put into their hands are either carefully read or fully under-stood, cannot be expected, in their present cir-cumstances. Nay, there is reason to fear, that in some instances these friendly messengers are roughly treated, and even may be consigned to destruction; although we have rarely seen any instances of this being the case.

Several of the Chinese have the walls of their

humble cottages adorned with our Broad Sheet Tracts. In some instances we have seen upwards of forty of these pasted up on the walls of one small room. Thus the glorious truths of the everlasting gospel are constantly and most conspicuously before the eyes of these deluded vataries of idolatry. This circumstance must affect the constant of the constant o ford much pleasure to every true follower of Jesus and genuine friend of man; and who can tell what will be the issue of these things? Let us never cease to pray, that they may end in the conversion of many souls.—London Tract Mag.

res aur Fe the good west by God, in blessing a Tract given in 1824. It was called "To-DAY;" and, accompanied by the Spirit of God, it brought the reader, a very ungodly man, to weep for his sins; he then found the Saviour, and since has lived a most consistent life. ing now nearly two years ago, I would believe him to be really converted: I saw him a week since with the little book in his hand, looking at it with much devout thankfulness, and saying, that it had been the means of making him quite another man, and his house was turned now in-to a palace." This has given me great encouragement to go on in this department of sowing the seed. I find, indeed, a general desire for tracts excited; and, weekly, I have more than 80 on my list to lend to .- ib.

# THE POOR BUT BENEVOLENT WOMAN.

I am acquainted with a poor woman in her 3th year, who is tenderly alive to the wants of 79th year, suffering humanity; not rich herself in the riches of this world, yet she is rich in the knowledge of the golden rule, and in the ability so to economize as to do much good. She had access to some of the refuse of a large garden, and to the hearts of one or two who permit their servants to give her what meat bones there may be to spare. She stews them, and gives a flavour with her vegeta-She tables to the broth, which supplies many with an

A present made to her of meat would be almost sure to be divided with one to whom the treat would be still greater; and others would, in some degree, partake of the benefit.

She told one of our household, a few days ago when returning thanks for a slice of meat and roll, that just before the messenger left it, a little half-famished boy had come on an errand: "I had," said she, "spared him the slice of meat I had in the house, and most of my bread; see how

I was immediately provided with more."

I shall give a little more of her history. She had for many years to struggle with extreme dis-tress, from having a drunken husband, who rought, but for this dreadful evil, have risen well in the world, and enjoyed and also conferred much happiness. On becoming a widow, and in a forlorn and helpless state, a kind benefactor whose family, when single, she had for many years faithfully served, furnished her with a little cottage, and his family are always ready to hear of her wants; but they are few: the offering of a trifle is frequently sufficient to hasten her departure. "No;" she will say, "give it to those who want it more than I do." Now would you know the annual income of this benevolent character: it is eight pounds four shillings, princharacter: it is eight pounds from subscriptions, among cipally the proceeds of some subscriptions, among a few who judge her worthy of encouragement.

London Tract Mag.

#### Note of a recent visit to the Blind Asylum in Liverpool.

This is, indeed, an interesting exhibition of the application of benevolence and ingenuity to re-pair the evils of one of the greatest losses our nature can endure. Every sort of work is carried on which does not absolutely need the aid of sight; and many which, on a first consideration, we should think would do so. The making of shoes, of baskets, of cord for window lines, de worsted bellropes, sacks woven entire with seams either at the sides or bottom; and other like occupations were going on, and all seemed busy, contented, and happy. At 2 o'clock, several of the blind went into a sort of music room, with a

good organ at one end, and fitted up with seate, Sec. at the lower end for strangers, and practiced singing; a blind man, who appeared to be the teacher, announcing to the company the number of the piece to be performed, that it might be found in the books which were plentifully scattered about the forms. They sung in admirable taste, and with the most admirable harmony in parts and in chorus, Luther's hymn, an anthem of Kent, one of Webb, jun.;—Pope's "Vital Spark;" Addison's general Hymn of Praise; and concluded with the sublime Halleujah Chorus from the Mercial the Messiah

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music is an observation of a great poet, and one which those who feel most sensibly its charms most readily assent to. There was here something more than mere harmony (delightful as that harmony was) to awaken a melancholy though sweet and Mature seems to have given to many who have lost the power of vision, a peculiar sensibility to music, and skill to excel in it. It is to them almost a new sense, a world of meaning and thought, conveying ideas more bright and touching than they had from it before. It was most interesting to see the poor blind come into seats allotted to them, and to take a part reason and flow of soul;" and then to watch their countenances brightened and their whole frames seeming to live with more than common intensity, as the first few notes were struck on the or-gan; and then to bear their voices swell out in Luther's beautiful and grand hymn. It was af fecting in the extreme to observe bow one would roll round her sightless orbs as her fingers kept time with the music, while another kept his body swinging backwards and forwards as he bent o e organ, drinking in, as it were, every chord, and dwelling with extacy on every melo-dy; and again, to watch them singing with their heads thrown back, and seemingly unconscious neaus thrown back, and seemingly unconscious of every thing but the "eloquent music" they were joining in, and expressing, by their very features, the delight they were experiencing;— and in this attitude they were more interesting in their condition of blindness and darkness, then if their faces had been lighted and arkness, than if their faces bad been lighted up by the

I know not how others felt, but I was greatly noved, and sensible as I always have been to the charms of music, more especially the lengthened chords and symphonics of a solemn anthem. I never before felt such an excitement. was so little display, so much of the real feeling of harmony in the performance, such correctness of time, with such sweetness of note and delicacy of execution, that it seemed more like celestial than common music; and when they broke out into that most sublime of all human compositions of praise to the Creator, the Hallelujah Chorus which almost realizes the conceptions we form of the music of angels above, it was to me almost I could, had I been alone, aloverpowering. I could, had I been alone, al-though unused to the melting mood, have sat me down and wept. [London Evangelical Mag.

### Bayonne Bible Society.

In the last Report of this Institution, an interesting account is given of the conversion of a Swiss soldier, who with seven of his comrades was conducted from Madrid to Bayonne, and there cast into prison for very heinous offences His life had been profligate. He remembered having heard the word in the very church where the Society met. He sent for the minister, who visited him. Two New Testaments were left with the prisoners in the name of the Bayonne Bible Society.

"In order to impress them with some idea of the inestimable worth of the Sacred Volume, the minister read aloud the 15th chapter of St. Luke, containing the parable of the Prodigal Son. produced an immediate effect tear was shortly afterwards they were transferred to the prisons of Pau, whither the New Testaments followed them. The minister having occasion to visit that town, was not unmindful of the poor prison-ers. The young soldier, mentioned at the commencement, was no longer the same person:— though stretched on a bed of pain, he enjoyed unruffled peace, in the perception of that Divine grace of which he has become so striking a monument. A copy of the New Testament is always to be seen on his bolster; and in its pages he finds daily consolation for his soul, and an en-couragement to persevere in the faith. At a dis-tance from all that men account dear in this world—from his country, his family and friends deprived of liberty, and sentenced to be conductdeprived of interty, and sentence of the less, hap-ed in chains to Rochefort, he is, nevertheless, hap-ed in chains to Rochefort, bring forward no Assuredly, if our Society bring forward no er proof of the benefit of its operations than this, it cannot be said to have existed in vain!"ib.

# Exiled Swiss Ministers.

Severe illness had prevented our principal correspondent at Paris from writing during the period that the London Committee were in auxious expectation. We have now obtained communications. The plan of an emigration to New Orleans appears to be so obstructed by difficultie that there is now little hope of carrying it into effect. The larger number of the exiles are in different parts of France, mostly near the frontier of their own country; and some have found residences in other parts of Switzerland. The Lausanne Government has not rescinded any of its persecuting edicts, nor made any concession from its unrighteous measures. Some fresh pro-secutions have been commenced, and are in progress. In a few cases, parties condemned under gress. In a lew cases, parties condemned under previous suits have been acquitted upon appeal. Public opinion seems to be acquiring more strength in opposition to the intolerance of the government. The execution of the decrees against religious meetings depends much upon the spirit of the magistrates and the clergy, in different places. In some towns and villages, considerable indulgence is shown. In others, the local authorities are severe and vigilant.— We have, however, the assurance that the spirit of vital religion is generally lively and active; and that the distribution of the aid sent from this ting the distress, and in exciting devout gratitude to British beneficence, and to Him who is its Supreme Author. For the Committee, country has had a very happy effect in allevia London, Oct. 14, 1826. J. Pve Swith

Affecting Statement .- Rev. Isaac Reed, of Mo. riah, Essex Co. N. Y. says, " I am doing what I can here, but this is hard ground, and it has been long barren. Our church has 37 members in communion—it has been IS years formed, and never had a pastor till last Oct. My preaching here is very much of the Missionary character.—It is at one place on the Sabbath, and there are 10 neighborhood. 10 neighborhoods, in which I have week day meetings .- But this whole region is a barren one in religion. My nearest ministers of either the Presbyterian or Congregational order are, on the West side of the Lake, as follows:—South, Whitehall 40 miles; South-west, Bolton, Warren Co. 40 miles or more; West, the settlements on Black River, 50 miles or more—very mountainous country and thinly cettled; Northwest on black river, 30 miles or more—very mountainous country and thinly settled; Northwest, St. Lawrence County, 80 miles or more; North, Elizabethtown 15 miles settled last July; Northeast, Essex, 22 miles—not settled but stated sup-

and very small. But there are 6 known to the writer, all destitute of a pastor, or any resident minister."— Hariford Observer.

A Missionary Call .- The same gentleman writes, to the Secretary of the Connecticut Mis-sionary Society: "But Sir, while I speak of the wants of this section, & it is a broad section, & the wants are many, I do not forget Indiana—that has been for years, my Missionary Parish & I pray for it and plead for it still. And before the unsettled ers and the pious students of divinity, preachers and the pious students of divinity, I plead the call of the gospel for Indiana and Illinois. It is a broad and rich field, white ready to the harvest. I thus speak of it, because I know it; and my returns to the Connecticut Missionary Society will testify that I know it .- ib.

### RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JANUARY 12, 1827.

In what manner should awakened and inquiring

nners be treated? [Continued.] The teacher should avoid a violent agitation of the passions. Inquirers, who are really arrested by the word and Spirit of God, are already under a powerful excitement. This needs to be preserved and directed; but it is easy, by an artificial increase, or by unskilful direction, to render that excitement useless or pernicious. In times of awakening also, many have a high degree of excitement of the passions, but from what cause to what purpose, or for what end they know not. It is excitement only without light or conviction It would be easy for a preacher to excite, in almost any company of awakened sinners, all those violent emotions and tumultuary agitations of feeling, on which some professing Christians place so much reliance as indicative of the work of God. He has but to declaim, and groan, & rave, himself, and he can readily communicate an impulse to minds already excited. But the judicious servant of Christ will fear to tread such a dangerous course. He will better understand the scriptures, and apply their solemn truths with more consideration. He will better study the constitution of human nature, and better guard against the wiles of the devil. He will attempt rather to allay a tempest of feding, that the soul may contemplate its destinie with that solemn and fixed attention, which the immensity of the interest at stake demands.

The judicious preaches will press upon sinners unreserved submission to God, and immediate repentance. He will follow them to every lying refuge to which they resort, and attempt to demolish it. He will, in the name of his matter, reject at once all their proposals for compromise or accommodation. The gospel has prescribed the terms of reconciliation, and it is at his peril if he proffers any other. What their usual refuges are, cannot now be stated. Suffice it to say, that they are almost beyond number; and that every awakened but ushumbled sinner has a heart disposed to seek refuge any where but in Christ, and to apply to him on any terms rather than those prescribed in his word. We talk of giving directions to inquirers. They are few and a child may understand them. Yet they are so difficult, that hundreds have labored for weeks and months to obtain correct ideas, and some have deluded themselves at last. The directions are comprised in two words, Repent and Believe. These he can easily explain. These he can enforce by a thousand notives, drawn from the Bible, from heaven, earth, and hell; and the consciences of his heares shall confirm every word. But with inquirers his great labor lies in enforcing these plain truths which their hearts reject: and in warning themof the insufficiency of those substitutes for godly sorrow and faith, which they are so eager to adopt, and so ready to invent.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The subjoined draft of a Memorial to Congress has been seat to us from the South, with a request that we would lead our aid in promoting its circulation, and procuring subscriptions. The Colonization Society have so far carried on their operations by charitable aid. But, as their object is one of deep national concern, they propose now to ask a little aid from the general government. They believe that their measures have been so successful, and now receive such general approbation, that they may petition with propriety and with hope of success. It is, however, desirable, that the Society should have the neurrence of their fellow peal to Congress; and we hope that petitions will flow in, from all parts of the country. We beg leave to suggest, that some active man in every town should copy the Memorial, and procure as many names as possible; and forward it to Washington, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It should be done immediately; and perhaps no better way can be devised, than to notify a meeting, and state the object and subscribe on the spot. Money is not solicited, but that which every man can give, his name. for ourselves, we think very few will withhold what they can so easily give, and what nay be of vast benefit to the wretched Africans, and to our beloved country.

Let us here consider, what the colored people of Baltimore lately said, in a Memorial to the legislature of Maryland. They speak of themselves as " surrounded by the freest people and most republican institutions in the world, and yet enjoying none of the immunities of freedom," and express the wish of the "greater number" among them to emigrate to Liberia. They urge that they might easily be assisted to remove by individual contributions and still more efficiently by the patronage of the State. "Thousands," say they, " and tens of thousands, poorer than we annually emigrate from Europe to your country, and soon have it in their power to hasten the arrival of those they left behind."

# FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Senute and House of Representa

tives of the United States, in Congress Assembled. The prayer of your Memorialists respectfully represents, that amongst the free people of colour residing in different sections of the country, there are many individuals earnestly desirous of removing to some part of the world where they may form a separate and independent communi y, and that there can be very little doubt, but that by suitable encouragements to emigration, a similar disposition might be created in the great-

er part, if not the whole of that class of coloured cople already free. Your Memorialists have also reason to believe

that there are many of their fellow-citizens in the South and West, possessed, by inheritance, of large numbers of slaves, to whom they would very readily extend the blessings of freedom, if they could do so, without entailing on their country, the evils inseparable from a free coloured population, and on their slaves themselves, the dangerous consequences of freedom, unconnected with sufficient inducaments and sufficient means for its proper and wholesome enjoyment.

With a view therefore, as well to encour-

age the emigration of the free people of colour, as to afford the necessary facilities for the general removal of slavery from amongst those desir-ous of ridding themselves of its evils, your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Honorable body, the propriety of providing on the coast of Africa, a suitable asylum for the reception of such free people of colour, as may think proper to emigrate, and of such slaves, as the humanity of individuals and the laws of the different states may permit to emigrate.

And in connection with this measure, your memorialists would further suggest the importance of setting apart from the annual revenue of the Government, a suitable fund, for furnish ing, not only the means of transportation to such free people of colour as may be desirous of emigrating, but also the necessary aids to such humane individuals as may think proper to liberate their slaves with a view to their colonization on the coast of Africa.

In bringing this subject to the consideration of your Honourable body, your Memorialists deem it unnecessary to enter into the various and delicate considerations, rendering the removal of both descriptions of population in question, desirable. The evils inseparable from them, are too obvious to require elucidation. They are too great to be reached by any means within the power either of individuals or of the States. And their extension, in a greater or less degree, to every section of the squares. cate considerations, rendering the removal of ery section of the country, designates them as objects, peculiarly worthy of National consideration.

To you, then, as guardians of the National weal, the subject is most respectfully submitted, in the earnest hope, that, as there is none other, involving such deep and extensive interests, it may command your early and untiring consider-ation; and that the result of your labors may be to lay the foundation for the gradual & voluntary removal, of the greatest evil, both moral and political, with which the wisdom of Providence has seen proper to afflict our country.

Colonization Society .- The African Repository states, that about 20 Associations have been constituted within two months, to co-operate with the national institution. A state society for Pennsylvania has presented \$600 as its first donation. Several societies and many individuals have been liberal; yet the funds do not justify the outfit of an expedition immediately. The directors hope for the means to effect it in the course of the winter.

#### CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, TENNESSEE. We have before us President Lindsley's Bac-

calcureate Address, delivered at the commence-

ment of Cumberland college, Oct. 4, 1826. It is an appeal to the people of Tennessee on the importance of education in general. He treats, in rather a desultory manner, of "Primary or Infant Schools; Common Schools; Academies, or Classical Intermediate Schools; Colleges or Universities; and Special or Professional Schools, such as those for Law, Divinity, Medicine, Military or Naval Science, Agriculture, Architecture, or any of the useful or liberal arts."-Respecting Cumberland College he says, the average number of students, during the past year, has been between 70 and 80. In the preparatory Grammar School, attached to it, there were about 90. Of his pupils the President says, Such decorous behaviour, such general industry, and such thorough scholarship, he has rarely if ever before witnessed." The Trustees of this College, "already as good and respectable as most others, and certainly inferior to none in the West," have determined to erect it into a University. " A more eligible or healthful site for such an establishment, cannot be found in the western country." The Trustees have purchased 120 acres of land, and propose immediately to commence the erection of buildings, "consisting of 5 additional colleges, each sufficiently commodious for 100 students and 3 assistant professors or tutors, and of 7 houses for as many principal or head professors. There will then be 6 colleges, and 25 instructers, and accommodations for 600 pupils. To each college will be attach a refectory or boarding-house, with 8 10 acres of land for gardenin The colleges will be erected at such distances from each other as to prevent the usual evils resulting from the congregation of large numbers of youth at the same place. Professors will occupy houses on the intervening lots: and there will be at least 3 officers resident within the walls of each college. There will then be 6 distinct and separate families, so far as regards domestic economy, internal police, and social order; while one Senatus Academicus will superintend and controul the whole. Gardens and mechanics' shops will be interspersed among the various edifices, in such a manner as to be easily accessible to all the youth for improvement & recreation. Whenever the present ground shall be thus

occupied, it will be necessary to procure 50 or 100 acres more, for a model or experimental farm. At a future period, or as soon as the means can be obtained, other suitable edifices, both useful and ornamental, may be erected. The plan admits of indefinite extension; and in proportion to its enlargement, its advantages will be increased, while the expense of its maintenance will be diminished."

To execute the present design, only about \$200,000 will be required. This sum will be asked of the state, or may be obtained partly by donations and partly by loan. If the legislature consent, the institution will in future be styled 'The University of Tennessee," as more expressive of its character, and to distinguish it from another Cumberland College not far distant, at Princeton, Ky.

This address is calculated to rouse attention to the great concerns of Education, in a community where its claims have been comparatively neglected. The project of the Trustees is noble: and persevering efforts to accomplish it may be prosperous, though at the outset the expectation may seem almost chimerical. The sentiments of the address receive our cordial assent, with a sin-

gle exception. In one instance there is pearance of latitudinarian views in rel which we did not expect from President L ley. We presume it was undesigned.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS.

Montego Bay .- The Baptist Missions in maica have been signally blessed. Montego is the second town on the island, in conimportance, containing about 6000 souls. parish of St. James's in which it is sill contains 25,000 negroes. About 3 years ago, Burchell was sent there, and at that time was not a congregation of 20 persons. La 2500 attended, of whom 1000 would crowd one room calculated for 500 only, and hund were frequently compelled to go away. Preing in such a crowd, under a vertical st B.'s health failed, and he went to England to licit aid for erecting a chapel, where he meeting with good encouragement. The necessary is 2000 guineas, of which the neg would probably raise one half themselves! B. left a church of 300 members, and many waiting for admission; while above one thou more were inquiring, and "evidently confor the salvation of their souls." Who are that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their dows? They are poor, despised, enslaved Afri

enlary plan be F their tem, so I lecture profes with nation and f pire mode will a great try, at he Civicuius you

Jamaica .- Mr. Coultart says of the whole When I arrived in Kingston first, we ha one small church, and one place of w small and inconvenient, M. Baker's c which was 117 miles or more distant. bless God that I have lived to see nine places dedicated to his service, and four pr ing, very promising places, where great r are waiting with prayers and tears for some men to instruct them in the kingdom of God He had lately received 45 members at Kings and 17 at Port Royal.

beland .- The Baptist Schoolmasters con to have great encouragement in their scho and in reading and expounding the scriptur the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland. B ops and priests oppose them; but the won

General Baptists, in England .- The Gen or free communion Baptists have a hunder churches in England, which have supporte missionary society since 1816. This society two stations in India, at Cuttack and Poor The last is " where the great temple of Jugge naut stands." Mr. Sutton is expected to esta lish a third station at Burhampore, about miles from Pooree. Mr. Hudson is appointed Jamaica. The funds of the society for last ye were nearly \$9000.

New Missionaries .- Mr. Frederick Gates and his wife, with Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Po returning to their labours in renewed health, England Oct, 19th for Western Africa. The are from the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. James Norman and others, from the sa society, sailed Oct. 15th, for New South Wal

The Syrian Christians, since they b known to the friends of Christ in this counts have always excited a deep interest. It appear that they have lately been called to pecul troubles. The mother church at Antioch se them a Metropolitan, named Athanasius, and the received him with open arms. But he bo himself very arrogantly and arbitrarily amor them, and at length the English Resident w compelled to provide for his removal from t country. His resolute destruction of image might have been of real service to the church, the people had not become disgusted with k proceedings entirely.

Sandwich Islands .- Mr. Stewart relates, that at one time he had been to the station where the press is employed, and brought 1000 booksfor the island where they resided, and 500 for another Island. It was soon noised about the they had books, and a chief came for one, which The next morning his v was given him. came for one also; but was told that such wa heir limited supply but one only could then given to a family, and her husband had one ready. She said, however, that he was so lighted with it that he had literally devoured contents—that he kept it in his bosom when reading it, and she could not get it. Her im tunities were such, that they give her a copy. Soen afterwards the percowded by hundreds for books, and the rewas, that the whole 1000 were necessarily giv away among the 3000 people of that island, & the other was left wholly unsupplied.—N. Y. Spec.

Capacity of the Natives.—When the king and queen had gone to England, 5 of their former retinue came to Mr. Stewart, saying they had now leisure to read and write. They could now leisure to read and write. They could then neither read nor write a word. They were furnished with all the books that had been printed in their language, and with slates. In four months afterwards, they came again, for more books and slates, as they wished to go into the country and teach the people. On being examined, it was found that they could write readily. and read any thing they could give them, and they had learnt the books given them at first by heart. They were of course supplied with books and slates, and met with great success in teaching the natives.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL. Abridgement of the Report concluded.

The Society continue their missionary aid to the Passamaquoddy Indians, by the labors of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg. Last year the number of children in his school averaged about 25.

Mr. Baylies taught schools, generally of 4 weeks each, at Nantucket, Chabaquidick, Christiantown, Gay Head, Narraganset, and Dartmouth. In each place except Dartmouth he employed some Indian woman as a teacher, from eight to twelve weeks; and at Gay Head the Indians themselves hired an Indian man 8 weeks. In all his schools there were 202 Indians, and 87 whites. These schools are represented as flourishing and useful, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, of Nantucket, and other ministers.

Of the Slockbridge Indians, about one hundred are still in New Stockbridge, and two hundred are at Green Bay. The sum of \$55 has been appropriated for printing catechisms and hymas in their language. The Rev. Mr. Miner, of the Presbyterian church, New Stockbridge, has bestowed some labor upon the Indians.

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We have received a pamphlet, which develops a plan for enlarging the system of instruction in this Seminary. The plan has not been fully adopted; but has been reported by plan has not been unity adopted; but has been reported by the Faculty to the Trustets, and by them is published, with their unanimous and cordial approbation. The whole sys-tem, as contemplated by the Faculty, is this.

"I. Preparatory Studies," to remain as they are, in cluding Latin and Greek as a preparation for either of the the equent courses.
"II. The present classical and scientific four years

course," as in other colleges, for such as intend to enter the

rofessions, or all that choose. "III. A new course, equally thorough and elevated with this, but distinguished from it by a more modern and national aspect; and by a better adaptation to the taste and future pursuits of a large class of young men, who as pire to the advantages of a liberal education." Here the modern languages, particularly the French and Spanish, will be substituted for the ancient. This course will give a greater prominence than usual to English literature; ren ier the science of Mechanic Philosophy more familiar and attractive, and show its application, with that of Chemistry, &c. to the useful arts; treat of Natural History mor at large; and teach modern History and the elements of Civil and Political law, in a manner adapted to American citizens. Some studies will be common to this and to the usual course. But the new course is to be appropriate to young men who are designed for merchants, or scientific farmers, or any other course of life which requires an education at once literary, scientific and practical. This course is to require four years' study, and to entitle the student to

iV. A department devoted to the science and art of teaching; but more especially at first, to the education of School-masters." This department to be open to student for a shorter time than four years, to be closed by the be stowment of a certificate instead of a diploma.

"V. A department of theoretical and practical Me-

The Trustees sanction the report of the Faculty so far as to say, they design to adopt the new course, the 3d; and to add the department of Education, the 4th, as soon as they can obtain the necessary means; the Mechanic department they deem of less consequence, but as worthy of a fair trial, whenever the funds will permit. In fine though they would make attempts according to their limited ability, "the trustees fondly cherish the hope, of one da seeing the Seminary which the Legislature has committed to their care, become worthy of the title prospectively given is in the Charter, a University."

We are glad to see this project, and we hope it is taken up in earnest. We think highly of a knowledge of the classics, a their place; but they are not necessary to a liberal edu cation for every situation in life. Too long have our youth been educated as if designed to act in periods gone by They have been prepared for any age but the nineteenth century, for any country but independent America. The deficiencies are felt, and most of all by our educated mes. The deficiencies will be supplied by Lyceums, Fellenbourg schools, and other new Seminaries, if the Colleges remain as they are. It is obviously better, on many accounts, that the colleges should be new modelled, than that institutions should be multiplied; as existing libraries, buildings and instructers would be available in the new department to a great extent. We have some doubt, whether the denent for educating Teachers is not so distinct, and so immensely important, as to require a separate institution But we leave this thought for wiser men. We must be excused for saying, however, that we think Amherst has start ed ideas which are worthy to receive attention from all her sister Colleges, from our Legislatures, and from all the

friends of literature and science. AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Receipts into the Treasury for the month of December Newburyport Young Men's Aux. Ed. So. Sutton, Mass. Female Praying So. articles clothing Savannah, Gree. annual contribution of two persons, 10 00.
Savannah, Gree. annual contribution of two persons, 10 00.
Boston, Mrs. Mary Homer.
Brookheid, Mass. Mrs. Lucy Grovesnor, 1 00.
do. Rev. Micah Stone, 2 00

do. Rev. Micah Stone,
Portland, friend, a blue surtout,
Beverly, collected in Miss Woodbury's school,
Hopkinton, Mass. a few Ladies, sundry clothing,
Bridgewater West, J. Reed, by Rev. Mr. Burr,
Henniker, N. H. Fem. Aux. So. cloth and articles 22 00 clothing, and
Dubtarton, N. H. Education Society,
Woburn Female Read. So. 3 bed quilts & 2 pr socks,
Worcester Co. Religious Charitable Society,
Millbury, contribution in Rev. Joseph Goff's church

and society thanksgiving day, Boscawen, N. H. Mrs. Sarah Martin, Reading, South Parish, from a yearly donor in Rev. 

3 00

Norfolk, Aux. Ed. So. bed quilt from a female friend, in Franklin,
Charlestown, Heligious Charkalle Society,
Fitzwilliam, N. H. Female delinquent,
Boston and its vicinity Female Ed. So. Aux. to the
American Ed. So. American Ed. So. 127 00
West Cambridge Aux. Ed. Soc. 12 75
Middlesex Aux. Ed. So. frem the Charlestown Fem.
Religious Charitable Society, 15 00
do. do. from Newton Bran's, 18 75-33 75
Berlin, Fem. Ed. So. articles clothing and cash, 6 48

George Mindock,
Thomas Barry,
Thomas Barry,
Ezra Palmer,
To 00 Win. Worthing in,
Thomas Barry,
Thoma 50 00 50 00

5 00 Subscription Fund for Support of Agent.

Wm. Ropes, Boston, \$50.00 Wm. Sewall, Boston, \$50.00 Hon. Samuel Hubbard, 50.00 Mrs. Ann Mc Lean, 20.00 Dea. John C. Prottor, 50.00 Friend, 30.00 Dea. John C. Prottor, 50.00 Friend, Dea. Jonish Bumstead, 40.00 Edwards & Stoddard, 30.00 Friend, 50.00 John Tappan, 50.00 Mrs. App. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No. 6, Water & \$1009.17 Mrs. Street, near the Post-Office, Boston.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

The Executive Committee of this Society feeling the responsibility which rests upon them, in the management of its concerns, wish the community to become fully acquired with their proceedings.

Larly in the summer of 1826 they took measures for the removal of the General Depository from Andover to Boston. It is now kept in a large and commodious room in the basement story of the new Stone Church, Hanover Street.

The advantage of having the Denository in his city, rather the processing the story of the new Stone Church, Hanover Street.

The advantage of having the Depository in this city, rather than in an interior town will be at once perceived. Hoston is the Capital of New-England—the centre of business, and opportunities control of the control of

ton is the Capital of New-England—the centre of business, and opportunities occur almost every week to forward Tracts by merchants and others who come to the city on business, with little or no expense, to many parts of this State, to Meine, New-Hampshire, and to some parts of Vermont. Rhode-Island and Connecticut. This greatly facilitates the operations of the Society.

To render the Tracts more inviting in their appearance, and at the same time more durable, the Committee have thought it expedient to cover Tracts of twelve pages and upwards. The work has already been commenced, and larealier such Tracts will be issued in neat covers. Covers gratis. Making a discount of pearly fifteen per-cent from the usual price.

ote union and harmony in the Tract operations To promote usion and harmony in the Tract operations throughout the United States, the Committee have resolved that hereafter they will admit Auxiliaries on the same terms at they are admitted to the Society at New-York. Instead of returning each auxiliary two thirds the amount of their funds in Tragis, they will hereafter return them three fourths the amount, at the usual discount, twenty per cent, except in case where an Auxiliary shall specify a lessire to appropriate a larger proportion of their funds for gratuitous distribution, at Musiconary Stations or among the destitute in other places, or to aid the general objects of the Parent Society.

Seriety. To encourage and strengthen Auxiliaries already formed, to organize new ones where it may be deemed expedient, and to give an increased energy to the circulation of useful

and interesting Religious Tracts generally, Rev. Ormal Eastman has recently been appointed by the Executive Committee travelling Agent, and as such is recommended to the friends of this Society and of the cause of evangelice truth. In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American can Tract Society, at Buston, SAMUEL GREEN, Cor. Se

From the Boston Gazette.

FEMALE DOMESTICS. The condition of many female domestics in this city is truly deplorable. They sometimes reside in families where their true interests are neglected, if they are not directly influenced to adopt pernicious habits. They often associate, almost necessarily, with those who entice them to do evil. When out of employ, and too poor to obtain board in regular houses, they fall into bad company. Even from their first entrance among us, they are like inexperienced seamen on a boisterous sea, without rudder or compass. They come from the country with good principles and habits; but without a friend or protector, without knowledge of the temptations of a city, and with all the unsuspecting simplicity of youth and innocence. They take lodging in a tavern, or a boarding-house, or wherever they chance to fall. They repair to "Intelligence Offices" to inquire for places. These find them employment, often without regard to their welfare; and some of them, while finding them employment, beguile them into the way of transgression and ruin. It is the neglect of this class of persons, which sup-plies delinquents for the House of Correction, and imposes on us the necessity of providing and imposes on us the necessity of providing Penitent Females' Refuge, if possible, to save some by pulling them out of the fire. The neglect they suiter, renders them so frequently mistect they suffer, renders them so frequently mis-erable helpers in a family, and makes the business of procuring domestics so grievous and per-

I need not enlarge. My remarks will be well understood, and, I trust, duly appreciated. If tion, I believe very many will rejoice to assist in doing it. Benevolence would prompt us; and self-interest also, for family comfort depends es-sentially on the conduct of those that serve us. Something has been done in London, in New York, and other places, with much success. want a Registry office, under the management of responsible persons, where girls may apply for places, and families may look for girls, with confidence. In connexion with this we want a boarding-house, where girls may find a safe home, and cheap living, while they are strangers here, or while they are occasionally out of employ.—
Something of this kind is in agitation, and I
throw out these remarks for the consideration of the Ladies.—The subject will soon be presented to them, and I hope it will meet with their decided approbation and support, and I am sure it will, if the particular measures proposed shall seem to them well adapted to the end.

Benevolent Exertions .- The Vermont Chronicle informs that two clergymen in that state, after procuring 44 subscribers for that paper in their own parishes, agreed to meet for the same purpose in a destitute town. Here they attended an evening lecture, and at the close stated the character and terms of the paper, and its value to every family. Sixteen persons rose in their seats, and gave in their names as subscribers, and the number was afterwards increased to 24. They afterwards obtained 19 at a meeting in another town, and intended to pursue the plan still farther. Believing it important that a good paper should be maintained in Vermont, we rejoice in these efforts; yea, and we will rejoice, though we lose some names from our own list by their success. Able religious newspapers are fast taking hold on the feelings of Christians; and these ministers have discovered the readiest way to make them known.

A new Magazine in Boston .- " We understand there is a new publication now preparing for the press, to be issued monthly, the object of which is, in point of Religious Controversy, to take a neutral ground, and strenuously to enforce those great truths on which Christians are generally agreed, to promote the SPIRIT OF FRACTI-CAL PIETY, to abate the spirit of Bigotry, to allay the heats of party spirit, and to promote, as much as may be, candor, union and love among Christians of different denominations."—Palladium.

"Candor, union and love" are very pleasing and very desirable; but it is difficult to find a neutral ground" between truth and error, between holiness and sin, between Christ and a world that lieth in wickedness. The Lord of heaven has said, "He that is not with me is against me." See also Nehemiah vi. 1. 2.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

An interesting revival of religion, we understand by a recent communication, is commencing in Nottingham West, N. H. in the Rev. Mr. Talbot's church and society. The church are awakened from their slumbers; and impenitent sinners are alarmed; several instances of conversion have already occurred .- Zion's Herald.

In the Academy at Mount Ariel, S. C. many amongst the Students have become the subjects of converting grace. In this seminary there are three preachers and two licensed exhorters, and it is hoped that several others will eventually. come useful ministers of Christ .- Chr. Waten

Andover Theological Seminary.—Fre bave Catalogue of this Institution with which wumber been favoured, it appears that the whole fites 4, of students is 130: viz. Resident Licential the Seniors 35, Middle Class 41, Juniors 50. ge, 18 regular members, 19 are from Yale Colle Midm Amherst, 18 from Dartmouth, 17 from from dlebury, 9 from Bowdoin, 9 from Harvard, Uni-Williams, 7 from Hamilton, 7 from Browgmont versity, 6 from Union College, 2 from Verrom University, 1 from Ohio University, 1 psa-Princeton College, I from the University of Lith la in Sweden, and 4 have not been connected v any College.- N. Y. Obs.

Darlmouth College .- Of the 165 in the Acads mical Department, sixty-three, we are informed are professors of religion, and twenty-six mi, indulge a Christian hope, most of whom, if not will make a public profession soon.—ib.

North Western Branch of the American Fedcation Society, in Vermont. In the year preco; ing Jan. 11, 1826, the receipts were \$474,0-the payments to beneficiaries, \$412,00; contie

Tract on the Sabbath.—The premium of \$100 for potent Tract on this subject, offered by the Synod of Albertis awarded to William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y. The confinitee also recommend that another under the signaturb-Patrice Amicus, which takes a different view of the 1.5 ject should be adopted, and published with the authomame, if he shall consent.

Churchman's Magazine. This publication, which has been in existence about five years, is which has been in existence about five years, is now discontinued in consequence of the death of its late Editor, the Rev. Dr. Bronson; and in pursuance of a resolution of the convocation of the Episcopal clergy in Connecticut, its place is to be supplied in February next by a weekly paper, to be published on the same day of each week in the cities of Hartford, Middletown, N. Haven, and Boston, with the title of the Episco-pal Watchman. It is intended if possible, to procure a suitable Editor, who shall devote his entire services to the paper, and arrangements are said to be in train for that purpose.—Reg.

The Philadelphian, lately offered for sale, will e continued by Mr. Ludlow, and appears on a larger sheet.

larger sheet.

Union of Papers.—The Editor of the North
Carolina Telegraph, the Rev. Robert W. Morrison, after publishing about one year, has sold
the establishment to the proprietors of the Family Visitor at Richmond, Va. The united paper,
called the Visitor & Telegraph, will be "devoted chiefly to the interests of the church in Virginia and N. Carolina." ginia and N. Carolina."

Another Change.—Mr. Ariel Works, "having procured of the former proprietor the establishment of The Utica Christian Repository, offers ingelist in its "bce." weekly, having 16 octave pages, at \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 after 6 months. It is to contain original essays and sermons, and a summary of re-

More New Publications.—Mr. Collin McIver of Fayetteville, N. C. proposes to issue two monthly publications.—The Evangelical Museum," and "The Virginia and North Carolina Preacher." Magazines multiply as well as weekjournals; and we may soon say of pamphlets, not of men, "great is the company of the preachers,"

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

On the 27th ult. Rev. Libus H. Fellows, was Ordained and Installed over the Second Pressysterian Church and Society, of Durham, N. Y. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Salisbury, of Jefferson; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Buck, of Knox, Albany county; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Rensselaerville; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Williston, of Durham; Right Hand of Fellowship and Charge to the People by Rev. Mr. Cole, of Worcester; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shimmeall, of Westerlo.

In Canton, Conn. Dec. 20. Rev. Laurus Runt. over the

In Canton, Conn. Dec. 20, Rev. JAIRUS BURT, over the In Canton, Conn. Dec. 20, Rev. JAIRUS BURT, over the Congregational Church in that place, by the North Consociation of Litchfield County. Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Winchester, offered the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Sylvester Burt, of Great Barrington, Mass., preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Beach, of Winsted, offered-the Consecrating Prayer: Rev. Mr. Emerson of Norfolk, delivered the Charge; Rev. Mr. Clapp, of Burlington, the Right Hand of Festowship; Rev. Mr. Vale, of New-Hartford, addressed the people; and Rev. Mr. Lathrop, of Salisbury, offered the Concluding Prayer.

Rev. Enwarp Fallertup was Installed Prayer of the

Rev. EDWARD FAIRCHILD was Installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Milford, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1826. Sermon, by Rev. J. Smith, of Cooperstown; Charge to the People, by Rev. J. H. Prestice, of Hartwick; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. A. Caldwell, of Westford.

Installed, at Mulden, Mass. Dec. 20th, Rev. JOHN N. BROWN, as Pastor of the First Baptist Church. Ordained at Jeffersonville, Ind. Dec. 1st. Rev. SAMUEI E. BLACKEURN, as an Evangelist. Sermon, by Rev. Mr Williamson.

The New Meeting House, recently built by the South The New Meeting Brouse, recently built by the South Church and Parish in Barnstable, was dedicated to the holy Trinity on the 3d inst. Invocation, and reading of select portions of Scripture, by Rev. Mr.-Hersey; Dedication Prayer, by Rev. Mr.-Fish, of Marshpee; Sermon, from Gen. 23d 17, This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven, by Rev. E. Pratt, and Concluding Prayer, by the same.—Com.

Legacies .- The late John R. Crocker, of Pittsfield, has bequeated by will to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, e250; to the Congregational Society in Pittafield, 8750; to his Minister, \$100.

The sum of 2050 was received by the Orphan Asympt at the recent Concert given in Grace Church, New-York.

NOTICE

We understand that Rev. Mr. EDWARDS, of Andover, will preach a sermon, nex Sabbath evening, in Brombeld Lane Chapel on the evils of intemperance.—Zion's Her.

# SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN. A writer in the London Times, in speaking of the state of trade and manufatures of the country, assumes as a fact that the poor operatives cannot exact through the winter without extensive private subscriptions and grants of money from the government.

ney from the government.

A Glasgow paper says, the poor laboring people are now biliged to wash their clother without soap, go to bed without a candle, and to live on outneal, potatoes and fish, and such other articles as are the produce of the districts in which has reside.

they reside.

Panama Congress.—Official communications from Mr.

Poinsett to Mr. Clay, as late as Oct. 4, from Mexico, state
that the Congress of Panama, at their first meeting, agreed
that whenever the safety of America shall require a large
force to be kept on foot, the expense shall be defrayed by all
the parties; that a meeting of the Congress shall take place
in September of every year in time of war, and every two
years in time of peace; that the Congress should reassemble
at Tacubaya eight morths from the time of its adjournment at Panama; that by an article of perpetual league
adopted at that place, the invitation to neutral and friendly
powers to send ministers was to be renewed; that our minsters need not arrive at Tacubaya before February; that
Viduerra series delivered to the Congress the discourse
which he himself oublished, and that the deputies from Mexico and 6a its pal-frattered their protest Ageginat its sentiico and taits patientered their protest against its senti ico and so its pair integral their protest propositions its sentiments accessitated only a theme's and versatiley of subduing it. The defence of the American Repub at the Congresse of their forces to put an end to the wares; the combinimization of their armies, and the raising the gradual
diese by Mexico and Colombia, the expense to of a naval
by all the Republics, were agreed upon.—Philip defrayed
Defeat of the Brazilians.—A letter from the PaBrazil has just reached us, which contains informace's to

Defeat of the Brazilians.—A letter from the Pa-Brazil has just reached us, which contains informaticat of pleasant to the cause of the Emperor. It is dated Santos, Sept. 26th, and informs that there has been a serious confict hetween the Bucanos Ayrean troops and the Brazilians near Montevideo, in which the latter were defeated with the loss, it is here currently reported, of seventeen hundred prugueers, the number killed and wounded not mentioned; but as the contest is supposed to have been a sanguinary one, the loss must have been accessive. ut as the contest is supposed to have ne, the loss must have been excessive.

From the Sydney Gazette printed in New South Wales we learn that there are now three papers at the Cape Good Hope: the "South African Commercial Advertiser, the "New Organ," & the "Dutch South African Journal.

Five Indian women have been drowned near Lachine, Canada, by the upsetting of a canoe they were is

# CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

In the House, Dec. 26th, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ward, of New York, relative to the imprisonment and sale of free people of color in the District of Columbia. On Wednesday the discussion was resumed, and severa i gentlemen spoke upon the subject. Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. attempted to ridicule Mr. Ward's sentiments in favor of free blacks, denominated his language, "poetry & pathos," & suggested that he might have found prettier verses by looking over the Album of some boarding-school Miss. Mr. M Duffie's remarks were honorable to him. He said he would stand up for the rights of the citizens in his section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country, & would covered to the section of the country. for the rights of the citizens in his section of the country, & would concede to gentlemen of other sections the same privilege. New York had a right to determine who should gent expenses, 75 cents. Since the origin of the society, above 90 individuals have been made if members, each by the payment of \$10, or more.

Among the good effects of the late inquiried instituted by the Vermont Bible Society, in order to ascertain what families were destitute of the sacred volume, was noticed the following:

That numbers on hearing that such inquiries were about to be made, immediately supplied themselves with Bibles at their own expense.

Tract on the Subbath.—The premium of \$100 for 5 heat Tract on this subject, offered by the Synod of Albstia warded to William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y. The confittee also recommend that another under the signature of the purpose of carrying on the Domestic Slave Tract. Last winter, said Mr. M. I went through the calls of the prison, and I will mention an instance of its oscupation, that was presented to me. There was a woman in a cell, with three children, one an infant, all formal manuals of the purpose of the purpose of the calls of the prison, and I will mention an instance of its oscupation, that was presented to me. There was a woman in a cell, with three children, one an infant, all for sale. I was alterwards informed that she was the wife of sale.

cale. I was afterwards informed that she was the wife of a freeman, who had had by her, nine children. As they

grew to an age to be profitable in market, the children were grew to an age to be profitable in market, the children were sold; now the woman had arrived at a time of life to, be no longer valuable as a hreeder, she and her children were separated from her husband, and sent to your prison for sale—your officer, who keeps it, being employed as the agent. Another instance was stated to him yeaterday, in a way that seemed entitled to credit—that a free colored man was taken up inder the law, and imprisoned. Ignorant, poor, friendless, he found it difficult to prove his freedom, and lay injail in so miserable a situation, that his legs were so frozen, that when liberated, he had to walk on his knees, be, ng a cripple for life. In addition to all this. legs were so frozen, that whon literated, he had to walk on his knees, he, ng a cripple for life. In addition to all this, Mr. M.said, that there were places in the District, by some called Pens, where the Slave dealers gather together gangs of slaves, and then fasten them by a long chain, running between the pairs, and to this they are handcuffed, right and left, and so driven off, ten, twenty, and thirty in a drove. The number passing the Bridge in a year was said to have amounted to hundreds. It was in truth, the case, that, owner, to the total prefer of this subject, by the cally never the color passes. impound to numerous.

In the total neglect of this subject, by the only power having authority to remedy the evils, this had become the nead-quarters of the Domestic Slave-Trade."—The resolu-

head-quarters of the Domestic Slave-Trade."—The resolution of Mr. Ward was agreed to. Hamp. Gaz.

Mr. Beed, of Mass. offered a resolution in respect to the
establishment of a communication across the isthmus of
Panama to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. R. said we could not
now give information to our naval force in the Pacific, and
receive an answer, in less than 8 months; but by the route
across the isthmus it might be done in 3 months.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution, and in
support of it made an impressive speech.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be
instructed to prepare and bring in a bill making an appropriation of 50 000 dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase and transportation of

priation of 50 000 dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase and transportation of provisions for the suffering inhabitants of Greece.

After some opposition by Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Hamilton, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Eyerett, the committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire whether it is expedient to take any measures to promote the civilization and instruction of the Indians in Massachusetts and Maine. The bill for permitting the importation of brandy in small kegs, after a long debate, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor recommends strongly to the consideration of the Legislature, the important subject of improving the means of communication with the interior, and particularly the proposition of a railway to lead from Boston to the western part of the state, on which a committee of the House of Representatives are prepared to make a report. He recommends some further provision by the legislature, for increasing the means of instruction, and particularly for increasing the number and improving the qualifications of teachers. On this subject he suggests the expediency of years, to any literary institution now established or hereafter to be established, which shall first satisfactorily provide for a course of instruction, in the qualifications and years, to any literary institution now established or hereafter to be established, which shall first satisfactorily provide for a course of instruction, in the qualifications and duties of teachers of youth, in a manner satisfactory to a Board of Visiters, to be constituted for the purpose of examining the plan of the institution applying for the bounty, and inquiring from time to time into its means, and course of instruction, with the power of deciding upon the justice of its claims to the bounty, on conditions to be prescribed by the Legislature. He recommends a revision, and certain amendments of the law passed by the last Legislature, relative to the laying out of Highways.—He relates the progress which has been made in the erection of the new State Prison, sufficient for the separate confinement of three hundred convicts, which was directed, by an act of the last Legislature, to be built within the limits of the State Prison Yard, at Charlestown. It appears that the foundation is already laid, and also part of the floor, which is formed of large slabs of granite.—The work is done by the convicts under the direction of a single master mason. The expenditure hitherto, including the work of the convicts under the direction of a single master mason. The expenditure hitherto, including the work of the convicts, has been \$18,000, including \$15,000 from the credits of the prison, leaving \$5000 paid from the Treasury of the State. It is computed that the prison will be completed in eighteen months from this time. The accounts of the prison, to the first of October last, show a balance in favor of the State, after defraying all the expenses for the support of the institution, of \$9.717.

The accounts of the Treasury of the State, to the commencement of the year, exhibit a balance less by \$2,710, than the balance at the beginning of the last year. Some sources of income, which last year supplied about \$2.30,000, have ceased. The current vearly charge upon the Treasury, are estimated at \$240,000, and the regular inc

have ceased. The current year's appined about \$20,000, have ceased. The current yearly charges upon the Treasury, are estimated at \$210,000, and the regular income at \$215,000. The Governor suggests the expediency of providing means, not only to supply the deficit, but to prevent the exhaustion of the public resources, which should be applied to the purposes of nounshing the public chools and promoting permanent public improvements.—D. Adv. Treasurer's Report.—The Treasurer of this Commonwealth yesterday laid before the Legislature the usual annual report, relating to the expenses attached to the office during the year 1826, and a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, from Jan. 1st to December 31st, 1826.

or 31st, 1820.

Accompanying the Report are three documents.

The first gives a detailed account of the receipts and exenditures from the Treasury for the year 1826, by which

appears that the Amount of Receipts, is \$249,585 73

Amount of Receipts, is

Amount of Expenditures

Amount of Expenditures

252,297 16

Amount of Expenditures

Amount of Expenditures

Amount of Expenditures

252,297 16

Bank Tax to be \$165,184 34; the duties on sales by nuction, \$40,250 95; the interest on the State's money deposited in the City Bank, \$579 32.

Among the expenditures are \$3,736 35, for repairs and painting the State House; and the superintendence of the work; and \$4000 for improvements of the feace and grounds about the State House.

The excend decompant states the amount due

grounds about the State House.

The second document states the amount due from the Commonwealth on Warrants, rolls of the Com. on Accounts, and the rolls of Senators and Representatives at

Account of the 5 per cent public debt & interest, 642 91

Debt of the Treasury,
The amount due to the Treasury from Sheriffs,
and bonds and notes, given for lands sold, deposited previous to Jan. 1, 1827,
Certificate of 30 Shares in the Gloucester Ca-\$35,593 41

nal Corporation, Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1827, morning, \$123,868 23

The third document is a statement of the expenses of the Treasurer's office, which amount the salaries of the Treasurer and two Clerks, and \$50 for Stationary and Printing.

DOMESTIC.

Elections.—In Maine, Enoch Lincoln has taken his seat as Governor, R. P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, has been chosen President of the Senate; John Ruggles, of Thomson President of the House.—In Illinois, Ninian Edwards ccceded Gov. Coles; and John McLean is Speaker House.—In Maryland, Mr. Kent has been unanimous Thouse.—InMaryland, Mr. Kent has been unanimous-in east-cted Governor.—In New York, the legislature is in east-cted Governor.—In New York, the legislature is has mean en Speaker of the Assembly. Gov. Clinton, in his mean en Speaker of the Assembly. Gov. Clinton, in his mean en Speaker of the Assembly. Gov. Clinton, its right of ige, expressed a very decided opinion against the right of ige, expressed a very decided opinion against the right of ige, expressed a very decided opinion against the right of ige general consents of the state governments.—In Nort, Carolina, the legislature have chosen Hutch-ins G. Buren, Governor.

A resolution was debated in the Indiana House of Repre eclaring that Cov. J. B. Ray had vacated his flice, by having accepted a commission from the government of the United States to treat with the Indians, but ie resolution was negatived by a vote of 31 to 27.

Mr. Poinsettis said to be nominated one of the Ministers of the Congress of Tacubaya—and Wm. Jones Collector of e Revenue of Philadelphia.

South Carolina.—The law relative to the introduction in egrees into South Carolina, which has heretofore so inflicted with our treaty with England, is about to be odified by the logislature of that state.

It is ascertained, officially, that Hon. JOHN LOCKE is e-elected to Congress from the Worcester North District. re-elected to Congress from the Worcester North District.

Kentucky.—The Legislature has passed a bill to restore the old court of appeals. The papers say that if the Governor should refuse to sign it, it will be again passed with a sufficient major y to make it effectual.

Important Excision on Usury. The Court of Errors has decided 15 to 8, that judgment cannot be recovered on a Note distant and at a bank, where the interest is computed, and tay on a days for a month, by which mode only 360 days are allowed to the year.

Tribute to Genius .- On New Year's day, the citizen

Waterville, Me. presented a gold medal Kendall of that town, as an approbation of the improvement he has made in the Circular Saw. An engraver at New Haven, like another Hogarth, has

ublished a series of pictures called the Drunkard's Pi-ress. They commence with the convivial glass and en-Musical Mistake .- The Utica Recorder says, " A

Musical Distance.—The Utica Recorder says, "A committee composed of the orthodox elergymen in Boston, as was mentioned last week, have taken up the subject of a reform in church music." Of a committee of 18, only one is a preacher, and he is not a pastor.

Berkshire Medical Institution.—The Annual Com-moneument at this Institution took place at Pittsfield on the 28th clt. Dissertations were read and defended by 21 young gentlemen; and an address dolivered by Rev. Bir-Lathrop, of Salisbury, Con. after which an impressive vale-dictory, to the class of graduates, was given by Professor Delamatter, of the Institution.

Delamatter, of the Institution.

It is proposed to establish in Pittsfield, an Eye Infirmary and General Hospital, to derive its support from life and annual subscriptions, and from the avails of such other funds as may from time to time be obtained.

as may from time to time be obtained.

Liberia.—A vessel is about to sail from Baltimore (and will touch at Norfolk,) for Liberia: and will take out as many emigrants as her burthen will allow her to receive. This is an excellent opportunity to communicate with the American Colony in Africa, and those who wish to do so, should lose no time in forwarding their letters to the Society's Office, in this city.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

The petition of the people of color in Salem for a grant of land from the town, on which to erect a house of public worship, was granted unanimously, and it was recommended to the Selectmen, to make a lease of such land for one dollar a year.

dollar a year.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that a house in Grafton, occupied by a Mr. Stone, took fire on Sonday evening the 24th ult. and was entirely consumed together with four children, the eldest about 10 years of ago. The father and mother were absent at a conference meeting when the fire took place, and only returned in time to behold the blazing ruins consuming the bodies of their offspring.

Bellows Falls Int.

The person who fell from the steeple of Charlton Meeting-house, as mentioned an our last, is since dead. Al-

The person who left from the steeple of Charlon Meeting-house, as mentioned an our last, is since dead. Although no bones were broken, and he at first appeared to be doing well, yet the concussion of the brain, occasioned by falling so far, injured it so much as to cause his death, as appeared by an examination made by the physician since his decease.

Worcester Spy.

s decease.

Cold Friday.—At Norridgewock, Me. on the 29th ult.

Cold Friday.—At Norridgewock, Me. on the 28th utt. the mercury stood at 34 degrees below zero at sunrise, and at half past 8 o'clock it stood at 32 1-2—the greatest degree of cold ever experienced there.

Shipwereck.—Dee. 28th, the schr. Regulator, of Portland, Capt. Evans went ashore at Great Island in Welfact. The crew were much frozen, 4 feet of water in the hold.—The cargo of lumber was landed, but a high tide swept away one third of it. way one third of it.

way one third of it.

Fires.—There have been several fires lately in the city of New-York, during one of which some of the firemen were severely injured. The Preabyterian Church in Murray-street took fire from the furnaces used to warm the huiding; but was saved with trifling injury.—On the latinst a store was jurnt in Frankfort, Me. which had just been filled with goods belonging to traders in different party of the country. Loss 8 to 10,000 dollars. Several vessels were in great danger; but escaped.—The extensive iron works at Carthage, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y. owned by Mr. Le Ray de Chaumont, were burnt down a few days since.—A few days ago the house of Mr. Robert Anderson at St. Catherines, about 12 miles from Ningara, was burnt down. The fire commenced while the family were asleep, and before they could be removed Mrs. Anderson and one of her children perished in the flames.—On Friday week the house of Dr. Lafferty at Ningara was burnt down—loss estimated at \$7000. been filled with goods belonging to traders in different parts of the country. Loss 8 to 10,000 dollars. Several vessels down-loss estimated at \$7000.

Mr. Washburn, whose store was lately burnt at China, Me. has been three times reduced to poverty by fire.

His stated in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that there are upwards of one hundred and sixty lottery offices in that city. We have been credibly informed that there are in Boston more than one hundred persons who get their living exclusively by lottery vending.

New Year's Riot.—It has been a practice in New York, for a multitude of boys to spend the first night of the year, in marching over the city, "singing, yelling, beating on kettles, &c." This year they proceeded to a serious riot, and outrageous personal violence, in several different places. Some of them have been indicted.

Some of them have been indicted.

Penitentiary Rist.—A desperate attempt at escape was made by a number of the convicts in the Penitentiary, at Milledgeville, Geo. on the 16th ult. Several of them had obtained arms; one of them an old musket, with which he wounded a sentinel, who was in the act of firing upon them. The two desperadoes who had led the van, Polaski and Moffat, were killed before they would surrender. The former after being shot, discharged a musket at his pursuer, which grazed his throat.

Bobber. The house of M. Tankin Bobber.

hich grazed his throat.

Robbery.—The house of Mr. Tamlin, in Rozbury, was neered on the Sabbath, while the family were at meeting, and many drawers rifled in search of money. One \$100

bill was taken, and some gold coins. Indian Depredations.—Capt. Ormstead, of the schr. Lady of the Lake, from St. Marks reports, that the Indians have lately committed some depredations upon the whites, in this Territory upon the frontiers of Georgia; that they have killed two white men named Selby (or some other similar name) pillaged and burnt their houses. [Pensacolorpa.

Subscribers to the Recorder & Telegraph on the Western Reserve may make their payments to Mr. A. Stow, Postmaster, Braceville, Ohio; & these in Burke Co. to Mr. W. H. Williams, Waynesboro', Georgia.

Ipswich and Vicinity .- Josiah Caldwell, agent of this paper, finding it inconvenient to act any longer as agent Rev. DAVID T. KINEALL will for the future act as agent

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In Eosten, Mr. Wm. G. Cutter, to Miss Zilpah M. Wilder; Joseph Russel, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Green Gore; Mr. Thomas N. Kingsbury to Miss Sophia Dudley.

In Chelmsford, Mr. Charles V. Howard to Miss Irene Bowers, daughter of Col. Joseph B.—In Hingham, Mr. John Manuel, jr. to Miss Mary S. Lincoln; Mr. Leavitt Humphrey to Miss Meriel Stodder.—In East Bridgewater, Mr. David Ames of Springfield, to Miss Mary Mitchell.—In Edgartown, Mr. Jethro Nortonto Miss Polly Stewart.—In Lancaster, Mr. Sewall Carter, merchant, to Miss Mary T. Locke.—in Newburyport, Rev. Charles M. Brown to Miss Sarah H. Carnes.

At Saybrook, Con. on the Sth inst. Rev. Rufus Anderson, of Boston, to Miss Eliza Hill, of the former place.

DEATHS

In Boston, Mrs. Relecca Carter, wife of the late Mr. Joseph C. aged 53; Mr. James Clap, 57.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary H. daughter of the late Mr. Peter Jones, 22.—In Lexington, Mr. Henry Blanchard, 44.—In Sherburne, Dr. Jonathan Tay, 73.—In Beverly, Mr. Duccan Campbell, 72.—In Salem, Mr. Wm. Holman, a

—In Sherbarne, Dr. Jonathan Tay, 73.—In Beverly, Mr. Duncan Campbell, 72.—In Salem, Mr. Wm. Holiman, a patriot of the revolution, 80.—In Gloucester, Mr. Nathaniel Haskell, 79.—In Quincy, Capt. Peter Brackett, 73.—In Abington, widow Susanna Hobart, 60, and nother of the Hon. Aaron Hobart, Member of Congress.—In Newburyport, Dr. Thomas Parsons, of this city, 59.—In Hebron, Rey. Zenas Caldwill, A. B. 26, Principal of the Maine Welleyan Seminary at Readfield.—In Springfield, very suddenly, Harrison Gray Otis, jr. Esq. of this city. In Rindge, Dec. 11th, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Dea. Ebenezer Brown, 57.—In Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Jonathan Osgod, 96.—In Greene, Me. Mr. Benjamin Bates, 93, formerly of Boston.—In Lendenderry, N. H. Mrs. Lovy R. Gelt, eldest daughter of Mr. Leonard Parks, of Genderdgeport, 39.—In Castleton, Vt. Mr. Spencer Whiting, M. D. 21, son of late Mr. Spencer W. of Hartford, Con. In Lebanon, Con. 29th ult. Col. James Clark, 96, well known as having distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and in other Revolutionary services. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Edward Bull, foor Evel Streets.

the company of the state of the

naterred with military bonours.

At Freetown, Dec. 21, very auddenly, Mrs. Mary Wins-low, reliet of Mr. Joseph W. 70. Her children have lost in her a pious and affectionate mother, and the church in that place an enlightened and active membor. She has left a bequest of one hundred dollars, to the American Hoard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Com.

At Monghyr, India, Mrs. Leelie, of the English Baptist. Mission, in her 22d year, and the 8d of her Mussioners life.

As Mongnyr, India, Mrs. Leelie, of the English Baptist. Mission, in her 22d year, and the 2d of her Musionary life.—At Digah, India, Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. Richard B. of the same Mission, and lately from a station among the Bataka, on the Island of Sumatra.—In Ireland, where he was landed on his return from Serra Leone, Rev. ALPRED SCHOLDING, a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society at that settlement.

PROPOSALS will be received until the first of March next, by either of the subscribers, from such persons as may be desirous of obtaining the attuation of Steward. The be desirous or obtaining the aituation of Steward. The summer session will commence up the — of May when the steward must be it, readiness for the duties of his office.—
The number of students now in the College is about 95, one half of whom board with the steward. There is no compulsory regulation, but it is left optional with parents to place their sons in commons or at private boarding in the town. The price of boarding has been \$1.871.2 per week, which will admit of a reduction in enforcement of the trawhich will admit of a reduction in consequence of the in-creased number of students. Should any information be desired or proposals made, a line addressed to either of the sired or proposals mane, a time addressed to either of the subscribers from any person fully qualified and well recommended for the station will be dely attended to.

\*\*GEO. DUFFIELD Jun.\*\*

\*\*Carlisle, Pa. Dec. 23, 1826.\*\*

\*\*ISAAC E. PARKER.\*\*

\*\*WM. C. CHAMBERS.\*\*

Methought I stood on some far height Beyond the stretch of human eye, urrounded by immortal light, Far, far above this nether sky. Ages had roll'd me down in tim But still I kept my youthful bloom, Th' immortal vigor of my prime Had never known the darksome tomb I'd watch'd the glorious sun-and seen Him shed his gental rays around Smiling upon the earth. And when The blood of thousands wet the ground, Call'd fouth by war-and when the shock Of nations tumbling from their height, And crushing like a mighty rock
Kingdoms, was felt, he look'd as bright,
Nor seem'd to think of puny man. Oh how he'll tear his crusted head, And put forth all his power to span This little world, and overspread It with his fame—man's bubbling fame! How insignificant! the breath Of heaven will blast it, and proclaim The glory of the King whom Death Could not subdue. I stood alone, Clothed with celestial powers and mark'd The works of God-around there shone In everlasting beauty, worlds Revolving in their spheres, through space Hang there to deck th' eternal sky, And speak His great and wond'rous praise But oh, his glory was too high, Too far beyond the creatures mind

To scan-boundless, infinite height ! Adoring, I could look behind, And wonder at my lofty flight In contemplation-And the sound Of saints in Heaven, hymning their songs Of praise and hallelujahs round The throne, in thousand, thousand tongues, Thrill'd through my soul, and low I bew'd Before th' eternal glory. High I stood, and heard the trumpet loud Re-echoing through the vaulted sky, To call the nations to the bar Of judgment! and lo! Jesus came With power-the clouds of Heaven his car. Before him burn'd his wrathful flame Against his foes-but sweet his voice Broke on the ears of all his friends. Amid the thunders and the noise Of wrecking nature. He descends Upon his throne! his angel hosts Attend-oh glorious, glorious sight

His glittering diadem now boasts The trophies of his infinite, And priceless love-and millions come The merits of his blood, redem'd From death. And then the ponderous tomb Quick burst its bars, and nature seem'd Dissolving, as uprose to meet The Judge, all nations from below, Around that awful judgment seat The sinner then, in fearful wo For mercy cried-but she had clos'd Her portals-and justice severe Now frown'd-The one that interpos'd, And tried to save, now turn'd his ear Deaf to all his calls, for the hour Of retribution had e'en come. The haughty tyrant too, whose power

Was gone, heard now his final doem, Judg'd by the martyrs of his hate. And oh, the terror and despair That gnash'd the teeth of those whose fate Was pronounc'd from that dreadful bar-"Depart ye cursed into fire !" The hosts of Heaven answered Amen And while methought, with horror, dire, They fled, pursued by wrath, oh then, I heard the rapturous song begin-Worthy, worthy the Lamb that died. And those forever freed from sin, From toil and pain, were sanctified. And clothed in robes of white, wash'd clean In Jesus' blood. And at his feet They cast their crowns, and sang again, Till Heaven re-echoed to the sweet,

Harmonious song," Worthy the Lamb. It was a vision full of bliss-And every mortal sense became Unearthly-'Tis well to dismiss Our worldly thoughts, and sometimes dwell Upon the prospect of that day. How soon the shaft of death may Strike, just as th' unwary bird is taken in a snare. 'Tis meet To think of it, and heed the word Of sacred truth, which speaks replete With pardon to all who shall stand On that dread day before their God New-York

### GENERAL MISCELLANY. From the Missionary Herald. RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR.

The following review of the principal intelligence receiv ed, during the past year, from the Missions under the diection of the Board, was prepared for the United Monthly Concert, held in Park-Street Church, Boston, on the first Monday evening of December. At the request of several respected friends, it is inserted in the Missionary Herald, with some enlargement of matter, and a slight aftera-

The intelligence from Bombay, has never been so pleasing, and never so painful, as during the

past year.

The letter published in April, was a most decisive document to prove, that the mission had struck its roots deep in the native soil, and wanted only more of the warmth of Christian patronage, soon to extend its branches wide. It contained a summary and very animating view of the advances made during the ten years past. The amount was, that preparatory work had been accomplished sufficient to enable a missionary, entering the field note, to exert ten times a much influence on the native population, as he could have done ten years ago; so that the same number of laborers might advance ten times as rapidly towards a glorious success, as they could have done only as many years since. Numerous channels of influence had been opened, and the waters of salvation had been made to flow in them. The attention of the natives had been gained, to a considerable extent;—that point, so difficult of acquisition, and yet so all important to any great and valuable results: and so much Christian knowledge had been thrown into the native mind, that impressions on the heart began to be visible, and fair was the prospect of an effusion of the Holy Spirit. Indeed, one person, as the first fruits of the harvest, had been admitted to the fellow hip of the visible church.

But by the time the harvest was about to wave,

lo, in the mysterious providence of God, the reapers had nearly all been removed!

It was just when this mission began to assume its brightest aspect, and when we were begin-

ning to rejoice in that brightness, that a porten-tous cloud spread suddenly over the horizon. While the executive officers of the Board were prayer, at the Monthly Concert in September, they received the letters, which announced the death of Hall; and it was then and there, that the mournful tidings commenced its afflictive

march through the land.

Hall died not, however, till he had seen at least
a hundred thousand Christian books distributed
among the Mahratta people; nor till he had witnessed the New Testament translated, faithfully from the original Greek into the vernacular from the original Greek into the vernacular tongue of 12,000,000 of people, perishing for lack of knowledge. Nor did he cease from his labors, till his powerful mind, with its customary facilities of thought and force of expression, had composed an appeal to the churches, which, spreading abroad with the tidings of his decease, sent thrilling emotions through the land, and occasioned a multitude of prayers, that God would send forth laborers into the harvest.

And ob! who will not unite in this prayer?

And oh! who will not unite in this prayer? One more stroke, such as has thrice been felt in Bombay, in the short space of sixteen months, would silence, utterly, the voice of Chris-tian presching area. tian preaching among the numerous population of that city. The general curiosity, which, for twelve years, has been waking up, would again become the apathy of death. The schools would decline, and the scholars forget their knowledge lose their impressions, and glide away in the current of superstition, until, borne beyond the possibility of recovery, they may sink to rise no more. The books, which have been translated, printed, and circulated, with so much labor, and pains, and cost of health and talent and want of the living voice to call attention to them, and impress a sense of their value, would be neglected and lost and destroyed. Congregations would cease to convene for religious worship; and the native, wonder-ing what had become of the holy influence, that met him in the streets, and bazars, & temples, and fields, and every where, would pursue his idola-try as aforetime, before the light of heaven broke in upon his darkness. Already may we suppose, has the current begun to set backwards; and ev

ery month, and every day, it gains strength!

The fact of principal interest, in regard to
the Ceylon mission, which has been communicated the past year, is, that the mission church now contains not less than ninety native members ;many possessing fine minds; several considera-bly advanced in learning; some useful preachers of the Gospel to their countrymen, and all hopefully pious, and amid temptations such as by experience know nothing of, adorning their profession by a Christian life.—We have been informed, also, that the prospect, at first dark and forbidding, has become hopeful, of rais-ing the females of Ceylon, from their deep degradation to their proper standing in society py, moreover, have we been to hear, that minds, which, only a few years since, valued caste at so high a rate, and knowledge at so low, that money would hardly induce them to forego the for the sake of the other, now cheerfully disre-gard caste, and earnestly petition for the plea-sures of enlightened thought.

From Palestine, during the early part of the year, we heard little but weeping, because Fisk, that ornament to the missionary character, had ceased to be seen on earth. *Here*, toe, we could not but weep, when the beautifully simple of his surviving brethren, describing his last sorrows and pains, was received; and we heard the
voice of lamentation, as that letter travelled
through the churches. We trusted in God, however, who permitted Stephen, and even some of
the apostles, to be cut off early in their ministry, in that very land, that the mission would
not only survive, but prosper. Yet we dared
not to anticipate such early and such strong impressions upon the corrupt and ignorant priestpressions upon the corrupt and ignorant priest-hood of Syria, as those concerning which we are now permitted to speak. It now appears, that a spirit of inquiry is waking up again in the ancient birth-place of Christianity, and is begin-ning to run with so strong a tide, that it is not likely, if these western churches do their duty. that the powers of earth and hell combined, will

be able to stop it.

The intelligence from the mission among the Cherokees, has been, on the whole, of a more decisive and cheering character, than in any former years—if we except, perhaps, the one immediately preceding. We have had more proof, mediately preceding. We have had more proof, that Indians properly situated, can be civilized, than has ever before been exhibited, since this country was settled by our fathers. Agriculture having made considerable advances, and government having assumed a definite form, under the influence of Christian principles, the general mind of the Cherokees has felt the same cravings for knowledge, that we do ourselves; and during the past year, we have heard of their spirited efforts to procure, for their own use, a printing establishment, and to lay the foundations of national academy.

Passing over the other missions among the In-

dians, for want of room to notice them properly, we come to the Sandwich Islands, which have occupied much of our attention, during the period now under review.

We felt, in the years previous to the one just closed, that the intelligence from this mission was by no means without high interest. Nor were we in an error. The dealings of providence towards that mission, have been wonderful from the first. But the intelligence of the past year has transcended all that the most sanguine, even when warmed with former accounts, dared to ex-

Within this space of time, we have be told nine chiefs, embedying a great parties of the their faith in Christ, and hearth again the discharge of their duties towards god and their fellow men. We have been told of half a score of churches, and more, erected by the natives themselves, for the worship of Jenvah, and crowded with attentive hearers. We have been told, by one who witnessed the sight of told, by one who witnessed the sight, of more than 2,000 islanders, moving along in one interesting procession, bearing on their shoulders, from distant mountains, the materials for one of these churches, which, when completed, could contain 4,000 people, and was thronged to over-flowing. We have been told of near 20,000 peoflowing. We have been told of near so, not ple under instruction, taught by conpetent natives, whom the missionaries had qualified for the control of more than 12,000, able to read tives, whom the missionaries had cualined for the service—of more than 12,000, able to read the word of God, were that blessed volume ready to be put into their hands—& of a more longing de-sire, every where expressed, to comminto speedy possession of that richest treasure. We have been told of the effusions of the Holy Spirit at Honoryment Labelian and different parts of Honoruru, at Lahaina, and in different parts of Hawaii; and that, as the results o' these heavenshrouded in the deep glooms of a barbarous pa-ganism, have erected the family altar, for the morning and evening worship of the true God. We have been told of regular meetings for prayer among the females and among the males of

. It may be remarked here, that the sole reason, hither It may be remarked here, that the sole reason, hitherto, why the mission at Bombay has not been more strongly
reinforced, has been the want of suitable persons, who have
been willing to be sent thither. Even now, notwithstanding the urgency of the case, the difficulties of this kind
seem hard to be removed. And they are increased by a
want of adequate funds. Oh, where is the spirit of apostolic enterprise?

those islands, just as there are among ourselves when religion flourishes; and of the high satisfaction, with which the once haughty and cruel chiefs mingle with those, whom they once despised and oppressed, in the solemn acts of devotion. We have heard of changes in the characters of individuals, which, though great and surprising, cannot now be fully described. We remember the intemperate Karaimoku, regent of the

ing, cannot now be fully described. We remember the intemperate Karaimoku, regent of the islands, transformed into a sober, humble follower of Jesus—the conceited, haughty, jealous, cruel queen Kaahamanu, whose forbearance and lenity the affrighted natives, wherever she went, used to propitiate by peace offerings, as if she were a demon; now as actively benevolent as the was once actively gruel; and as devoted to she was once actively cruel; and as devoted to God, as she was once to Satan—and Kapiolani, also a chief woman, once intemperate, and the of every moral debasement that a vicious barbarism has attained to; now, reformed, ligent, pious, actively benevolent, and with man-ners so improved, that civilized society would not blush to own her for its own.

Nor have we heard, the past year, of changes less wonderful in the manners and habits of villa-ges, than of individuals. At Lahaina, not long ince, scarcely any thing could be kept from the rapacity of thieves, who were as numerous as the inhabitants themselves. Locks, guards, the utmost vigilance, every precaution, were ineffectual. But, as we have been told the past year,

great has been the moral change in place, that, for successive months, although ev-ery thing was exposed, and nothing was guard-ed, and hundreds of natives were entering the missionary's habitation every day; nothing, absolutely nothing, was lost. At Kaavaroa, Hawaii, a little more than two years ago, the people were opposed to Christianity, given to inebriation, quarrelsome, often engaged in domestic broils, and grovelling in the lowest ignorance and debasement. But within a few months we have been informed, on authority not witnessed in that place; that there are no more family quarrels; that family prayers are uniformly attended; that kind offices are every where endered; and that, from remote villages, individuals come to inquire respecting the new way and with tears beseech that some one may h sent to instruct them. And so far had the people of this village advanced, that we were not surprised to hear of their forming a society to support their missionary, and that, from their "deep poverty," they had contributed for this purpose a greater value, than is ordin-tributed for missions in our own towns. a greater value, than is ordinarily con-

Without dwelling longer on the intelligence communicated respecting this mission, we pass to a department of missionary effort, which has scarcely been alluded to in this retrospective view, and yet has not been overlooked in statements of the year. We refer to the Priming Establishments. Saying nothing of former years, we have heard, within a little more than the space of time now under review, of three mil-lions and a half of pages, made living and efficacious by the religious truth impressed upon them at Malta, and Bombay, and the Sandwich Islands

-which is nearly half as many as have been printed in all the preceding years. We have heard, too, of the travels of these little eloquent messengers of truth—through the Sandwich Islands—over the populous Mahratta country—into Greece, and Asia Minor, and Syria, and Palestine—and into the countries Gather towards. Palestine—and into the countries farther towards the rising sun: all calculated to produce the very best kind of intelligence known on earth, and adapted to act powerfully on the mind, elevating, enlarging, and streng hening it, and fitting it to enlarging, and streng neiting it, and inting it to live and move and act to some purpose on the stage of human life, and in the boundless spheres of eternity.—Oh who can tell how many fatal er-rors have been removed; and how many new, all-important, glorious views have been imparted

Do not the events of the past year declare with an impressive voice, that this cause is of God? And call they not loudly upon all to be co-work-ers with God, by contributing their aid to its advancement?

See we not, too, that meney and labor, bestow ed upon American missions to the heathen, have ot been expended in vair? and that not in vair has prayer gone up to heaven?

And may we not perceive, that the cause is advancing with accelerated rapidity? The last year's intelligence was more interesting, than that of any previous year, and the last three years embrace more proofs of successful operation, than did the twelve that preceded. What if the progress for three, or six, or twelve years to come, should be like that of the three years past? Say you, it is more than we have reason to expect? So, twelve months ago, would what since saluted our ears have appeared to us; and if the good and animating intelligence, the past year, has exceeded what, we had reason to anticipate, so may it be in time to come.

At any rate, the cause is of God. And though clouds may rise, and storms burst, yet let the churches but keep pace, in their efforts, with the plain indications of Providence, and ere long, the world will be filled with wonder, at the exent and glory of the results.

INSTRUCTION OF SLANIES

Among the l days since, We notice the following South Carolina, a fee the public instruction of slaves any—"A Bill to prohibitur in reading and writing, and for other fewer persons of co. bill was introduced, it as stated, by the poses." The gation.—Hartford Obs.

Charleston d forcibly struck with the different We wid policy manifested by this resolution, feeling that which exists in the British West Insiles. There, great exertions are made to in-struct the slaves, especially, to give them relig-ious instruction. In looking over a file of the Barbadian, published at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, we notice many pleasing facts on this subject. These papers contain notices of Branch Associa-tions in aid of the incorporated Society for the conversion and religious instruction and educa-tion of the Negro Slaves in the British West In-There, great exertions are made to inconversion and religious list the British West In-tion of the Negro Slaves in the British West In-dies, in Barbadoes, Antigua, and St. Christophers. The Governors of these Islands patronize these Associations, "We believe, says the editor of Barbadian, in noticing the report of the Association of Barbados, the public are little aware of the fact, which we now with inexpressible satisfaction. communicate, that 254 plantations (more than half of those in the Island,) besides many smaller properties are now under religious instruction."
The instruction is given by Lay Catechists, licensed by the Bishop, and under the direction of the Ministers of the Parish—and is confined to "the Scriptnres, the Liturgy of the Church, and such other religious works as are included in the catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." The Rector of one parish reports that 26 plantations and 21 small properties are under religious instruction: another reports 24 plantations: another mentions a plantation where the little negroes from 12 to 6 are taught to read for an hour daily on the Madras system by a young man who was educated at the Central School, in Bridgetown;" another mentions "A Sunday School for the younger negroes from ral School, in Bridgetown;" another mentions
"A Sunday School for the younger negroes from
8 plantations," and three estates on which the
young are taught to read. In another parish the
young negroes from 9 estates are assembled every Thursday, by the Pastor, and taught to read.
The Report of the Branch Association of the
Island of St Christophers, contains similar state-

ments, of which we can mention only one.

can next state that the school in Bassiterre, on he National plan of Instruction, is in the most flourishing condition, having 183 scholars under tuition, making rapid progress—of whom 31 are slaves." We will only add a short quotation from an address before a meeting in Antigua, assembled to consider the expediency of establishing a Branch Association for the Conversion, Religious Instruction and Education of the New "Shall it be said, Sir, that strangers are anxious to make our poor better for time and for eternity, but that we ourselves are unconcerned about them? We, their Masters, their appoint-ed Instructors, their natural benefactors! I state he position only to reject it."

Meeting for Children .- The Philadelphian, noicing the suggestion of our correspondent on this subject, says that, "a regular meeting of that description has existed in Philadelphia for nearly two years. The Children, including Sunday Scholars and others, to the number of between 600 and 700, assemble once on every Sabbath at the place of worship; when the usual regular services of the sanctuary are performed. The little hearers, generally, take a deep interest in the proceedings, care being taken to adapt them to their capacity; and maintain, with now & then an exception, all the order decorum and propriety, of well behaved adult assemblies.— During the week, the preacher spends much of his time in family visitation, & is often surprized, as well as pleased, to hear the substance of his discourses, from the lips of the parents, which they have learned from their children. There is some diversity of opinion, however, in regard to the propriety of thus separating parents & chil-dren; some respectable clerical names being in the negative."

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—A SUGGESTION.

The next will be the first Sabbath in the new year. At this season children and young people are accustomed to receive presents from their parents and teachers. It is proposed that for once, the scholars in our Sabbath Schools should adopt the maxim "His more blessed to give than to receive." It is believed that there is, in each of the schools in this city which are connected with the Moral Society, a box on which is inscribed "Books for the West." If the scholars were requested next Sabbath morning, by the rebox on which is inseribed "Books for the West." If the scholars were requested next Sabhath morning, by the respective superintendents to bring to School in the afternoon the reward books they have received in time past and are disposed to contribute, as donations to the destitute children at the West, might not a large quantity of second hand books be obtained, which are of little further use to their present possessors, and which would be more acceptable to poor children in less favored portions of our country than even new books are to children here?

I know of one school where a number of the older girls have formed themselves into a benevolent society and meet mouthly to make up coarse garments for distribution among the poor and destitute. By this association an interest in each other is excited, and they are attached more strongly to the school, besides contributing their might to relieve the miscries of their fellow creatures.

F. H.

P. S. If the above suggestion is followed, the books col-

P. S. If the above suggestion is followed, the books collected in the several schools should be sent to the Bookstore of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, by whom they will be howarded to the Rev. Mr. Ellis for distribution at the West.

ANTIQUITIES.

" la Bremen, there is a Lutheran Church called the Dome, 800 feet long, of a propotionable width, and the steeple, exclusive of the dome and spire, is seven stories high. The congregation embraces about 20,000 souls, and has four elergymen, and one assistant who officiates when one of the regular ministers is sick or absent.

The dome is a very ancient building, erectedin the eleventh century; and having formerly been the property of the Roman Catholics, contains many statues and other vestiges of Roman Catholicism, which are inserted in the massy walls in such a manner that they cannot be removed without injuring the building. One most curious fact connected with the Dome, is the following .- Formerly there was a subterranean apartment belonging to the Dome, called the Lead Cellar, or in German, Bley Keller, which at present, however, is closed up. In this department a number of dead bodies or corpses were deposited, and strange to tell, though 200 years have lapsed, they are still in a state of preservation. The viscera or entrails are dried away, but the external parts are yet complete; and even the caps with which they were interred 200 years ago, and other parts of the grave clothes are in a state of perfect preservation. When this fact was first related to me, I thought it ridiculous; but a friend took me into the cellar, and with my own eyes I saw the bodies in full as they were centuries ago. I assure you, solemly, this is a fact. These bo-dies are not Egyptian Mummies, nor have any pains ever been taken to preserve them. Their preservation is ascribed to the peculiar nature of the atmosphere, which passed through the sub-terranean walks of the Monks and Nuns of former years, before it entered into the cellar. But what the peculiar nature of this atmosphere was, and how it could preserve the bodies, even the philosophy of enlightened Germany has not yet been able to say. There is a wine cellar in this city, containing an astonishing quantity of German wine, some of which is several centuries old, and several other curiosities, which I have not time at present to describe."

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph

REMEDY FOR THE HOOPING COUGH. Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of vater, and ten grains of Cochineal finely dered, and sweeten this composition, so as to render it palatable, with fine loaf sugar. Give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoon full har times a day. To a child 2 or 3 years old, war a spoon-full; and to one 4 years old and upaffors, a spoon-full may be given. The relief ally and by this remedy is immediate, and gener-

The adical cure is effected in 5 or 6 days. years labove medicine has been used for several ent past, in cases of hooping cough, by emiencet stary effects have been singularly experiin the family of the subscriber.

A CLERGYMAN.

# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

chirat you may be thankful for your happy lot, my dear Tiven, come and read the affecting account of WE THREE DESERTED CHILDREN.

en my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." his vill record in this place, says Mr. Flint, in ly. Travels, a parrative that impressed me deepit was a fair sample of the cases of extrem opery and desolation, that are often witnessed Mississippi river. In the Sunday School New Madrid, we received three children who ere introduced to that place under the following roumstances. A man was descending the rive ith these three children in his pirogue. He id his children had landed on a desert island, va bitter snew; evening in December. There is but two houses, which were at Little Prairie, opposite the island, within a great distance. wanted more whiskey, although he had been of king it too freely. Against the persuasion pire children he left them, to cross over in his These to these houses and renew his supply. Notified blew high, and the river was rough. outing would dissuade him from this danger-te attempt. He told them that he should return shem that night, left them in tears and expod to the pitiless pelting of the storm, and started

for his carouse. The children saw the boat sink, before it had half crossed the passage. The man was drowned. These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty and ragged dress, for he had taken their last blanket with his. They had neither fire nor shelter; and no other food than uncooked pork and corn. It snowed fast, and the night closed over them in this situation. The elder was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute for her age. The next was a girl of four, and the youngest was a hoy of two. It was affecting to hear her describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself to examine her resour-The children saw the boat sink for his carouse. as she set herself to examine her resournearly as since them creep together and draw ces. She made them creep together and draw their bare feet under her clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus hey passed the first night. In the morning the young-er children wept bitterly with cold and hunger, The pork she cut into small pieces, and made them chew corn with their pieces. She then persuaded them to run about by setting them the example. Then she made them return to chew corn and pork. It should seem as if Providence had a special eye to these poor children, for in the course of the day some Indians landed on the island and found them, and as they were coming

up to New Madrid, took them with them.

My dear little readers—how good was God, to take care of these poor children, when they were so near dying with cold and hunger. The same God takes care of you, and supplies all your wants. Oh, then, love, fear, and obey Him, and wants. Oh, then, love, fear, and obey Him, and give Him your little herrts. Then, when your earthly friends die and leave you, "the Lord will take you up."—[Philadelphia Recorder. respect i

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HARRIET AND HER COUSIN.
WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. Have just published, price 50 cents, Harriet and her Cousin, or Prejudice Overcome. First American, from the fourth Edinburgh edition.

dice Overcome. First American, from the fourth Edinburgh edition.

Extract from a Review of this work.

"The writer of this interesting work has viewed the evil in question with an enlightened and judeious eye, with a taste and benevolence highly creditable, and has laboured most successfully, not only to expose the mischievous delusion, but likewise to point out the appropriate remedy. We know not a single production that is better calculated to remove the prejudicies which generally prevail among the upper walks of life and to convince them that personal and heart-felt religion, instead of being destructive of happiness, is the only source of pure and substantial joy and consolation. Our limits do not permit us to give an outline of the excellent volume under review. But we can truly say that the personal of it has afforded to our own minds no common delight. Hasciet is unquestionably the heroine of the piece. We can scarcely meet with a more lovely character.—We can scarcely meet with a more lovely character—Would that every one of our country-women were equally amiable and pious as she, and that every one of our country-men were as devout and happy as her father, Mr. Melville With these wishes we cordially recommend this beautiful little volume to all our readers, and we doubt not but they will join with us, in requesting the accomplished articles. little volume to all our readers, and we doubt not will join with us, in requesting the accomplished author to favour the public with a continuation of the history of the pious and happy family of Glenvarlow."

[Editor Christian Instructor.
Sold by Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; C. Whipple, Newburyport, and by Booksellers generally. Dec. 29.

HARRIET AND HER COUSIN; OR PREJU DICE OVERCOME. With a frontispiece, just received and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington

Extract from a Review of this little volume .- " We know not a single production that is better calculated to remove the prejudices which generally prevail in the upper walks of life, and to convince them that personal and heartfelt religion, instead of being destructive of happiness, the only source of pure and substantial joy & consolation.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP THE connexion in business heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of John P. HAVEN

tween the Sucserioers under the brm of John P. HAVE, in the city of New York, expired on the 19th day of Not inst. by its own limitation, and was dissolved.

JOHN P. HAVE,
SAMUEL T. ARMSTROSE,
New-York, Nov. 22, 1826. CROCKER & BREWSTER.

Having relinquished to my late partners all my interesting the stock in trade, and debte owing to me; and placed in their hands the notes, books and accounts; and having lawfully empowered them to collect and settle the same, I hereby request all persons who are indebted to me, to call and make payment to them immediately; and all persons who have demands against the late firm, to present them without helps for adjustment, at my late place of histories. No. 182

delay for adjustment, at my late place of tusiness, No. 182, Broadway, New-York.

JOHN P. HAVEN.
In accordance with the above notice from Mr. HAVEN. he subscribers offer for sale at his old stand 182 Broadway the subscribers offer for sale at his old stand 182 Broadway, corner of John-street, a variety of valuable books, particularly Theological; among others Scott's Fabilty Bible in sheets,—numbers,—boards,—sheep, or calf binding; a great variety of Sunday School books, Spring's Essays Doddridge's Rise and Progress (Haven's edition, very low) Mrs. Huntington's Memoirs, Cecil's Works, Cecil's Remains, Magee on the Atonement, Scott's Letters and Papers, Force of Truth, Scott's Sermons to Children, Sisters Friend, Mason's Remains, Miner's Church History, and a consent assortment of year good Books, wholesale and regeneral assortment of very good Books, wholesale and re-ail, a liberal discount on any of the above to those who purchase with cash or in quantity.

purchase with cash or in quantity.

CROCKER & BREWSTER.

FOR SALE,—The whole Stock in Trade, at No. 182.

Broadway, New-York; late John P. Haven's Stock in Trade, consisting of an assortment of valuable religious Books. Stationary, &c. &c. which is offered on liberal terms to close a concern. A suitable person would find this a very excellent opportunity to obtain an establishment for life.

Boston, Jan. 5.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS;-to wit L. S. District Clerk's BE it remembered, that on the twenty-eighth day

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-eighth day of De-cember, A. D. 1826, in the fifty-first year of the Indepen-dence of the United States of America. Samuel G. Good-rich of the said District has deposited in this office the Title of a Booky, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the words following, to wit: Atlas accompanying Rev. C. A. Goodrich's School Geography. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, & Books, to the Au-thors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times there-in mentioned:" and also to an act entitled, "An act sup-plementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encourage-ment of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts,

plementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encourage-ment of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors of and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving & Etch-ing, Historical and other prints." Jso. W. Davis, Aw Clerk of the Bistrict of Massachusetts.

NEW CARPETINGS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 253 Washington Street, has just received 3 bales English Kidminster and Venetian. Carpetings. Among them are several pieces of the test quality and the most fashionable patterns, and having been puchased very much below the cost of importation, they will all be sold at a lower price than has been usual. Dec. 29.

APPROVED BLACK INK POWDER,

APPROVED BLACK INK POWDER,

AND LIQUID INK.

SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. manufacture Black Ink
Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved qualify.

For more than twenty years, S. Kidder has been engaged
in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his ettention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted
equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which position. The arriver how a deced in particle are, a per-equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a per-manent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the link from the pen-

prevent the easy flow of the link from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favor of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The link made by Messrs. Samuel Kidder & Ce. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

Samuel Payson, Cashier Mars Books Chester Adams

Samuel Payson, Cashier Mass. Bank; Chester Adams, do. Union Bank; Charles Hood, do. Cotamonwealth Bank; Geo. Homer, do. State Bank; M. S. Parker, do. Suffok Bank; Ph. Marett, do. N. England Bank; John S. Wright, do. American Bank; Chas. Sprague, do. Glote Bank; D. A. Sigourney, do. Washington Bank; Gurdon Steele, do. North Bank; Henry Jacques, do. Bunker Hill Bank; Martin Lane, do. Cambridge Bank. Basépn, July, 1826.

[ For sale, wholesale and retail, bythe Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court St. Boston. Samuel Payson, Cashier Mass. Bank; Chester Adams

WANTED. AN Apprentice to the Cabinet Making business—from 14 to 16 years old. Apply to Elisha Adams, Jr. Dr. Codman's meeting-house, Dorchester.